

Nidd. 36^b מִדְּעֵצְמָה spontaneously; ולד in consequence of travailing; מִדְּאִינְס from an accidental cause; a. fr. — (Also in Chald. phraseology) Targ. II, Esth. VII, 9 מִמְּמָה (ed. Lag. מִמְּמָה) because they take &c. — B. Kam. 114^a מִמְּמָה דִּאִינְסָא כל אינסא דארי מִמְּמָה any injury that may arise from his action (of selling). Ab. Zar. 15^a מִמְּמָה אול מִמְּמָה (the animal) moves at his instance; a. fr.

תָּמָה (v. תָּמָה) to get hot, angry. [חֲמָה, to see, v. תָּמָה.]

Pa. חֲמָה, Af. חֲמָה to make angry. Targ. Prov. XX, 2 מִמְּמָה (Var. מִמְּמָה).

תָּמָה pr. n. pl. (b. h.) *Hamath*, a Syrian city, near the later Antiochia. Targ. O. Num. XIII, 21 (Y. אנטיכיא); ib. XXXIV, 8 (Y. מִמְּמָה, v. תָּמָה); a. fr. — Num. R. s. 10 (ref. to Am. VI, 2) וְתָמָה אֲנִיכִיא that is H. near Antiochia (Yalk. Am. 545 'אנטיכיא).

תָּמָה pr. n. pl. (b. h.) *Hammath*, v. תָּמָה.

תָּמָה anger, v. תָּמָה.

תָּמָה f. ch. = h. תָּמָה. Targ. O. XXVII, 23 (Var. תָּמָה). — Gitt. 67^b bot. (Ar. חֲמָה), v. תָּמָה I. Kidd. 12^b מִמְּמָה; Yeb. 52^a מִמְּמָה (corr. acc.), v. תָּמָה; a. fr.

תָּמָה, תָּמָה pr. n. pl. (b. h. תָּמָה; תָּמָה) *Hammath*, [Hot Springs], name of several Jewish places, esp. a) H., near Tiberias. Y. Meg. I, 70^a (expl. תָּמָה, Josh. XIX, 35; Bab. ib. 6^a top מִמְּמָה וְ שִׁבְרִיא תָּמָה). Tosef. Erub. VII (V), 2; Y. ib. V, 22^d bot.; a. e. — b) H., near Geder. [Meg. I. c. (expl. תָּמָה, Josh. I. c.) וְ חֲמָה גִּדֵּר Ms. M. 2 (ed. גִּדֵּר).] Y. Erub. VI, 23^c bot.; Y. Kidd. III, 64^d top. — c) Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c bot. דִּפְחֵל דִּי חֲמָה. H. near Pella (v. Neub. Géogr. p. 274). — Lam. R. to I, 16 דִּי (Neub. I. c. p. 115 חֲמָה) Emmaus in Judaea. — V. אֲמָמָה.

תָּמָה (v. preced.) pr. n. pl. *Hammathan*. Meg. 2^b מִמְּמָה as far as from H. to Tiberias (one mile). — Lam. R. to I, 16, v. preced.

תָּמָה m. (v. תָּמָה) *irascible*. Targ. Prov. XV, 18; a. e.

תָּמָה, v. תָּמָה a. תָּמָה.

תָּמָה, v. תָּמָה.

תָּמָה m. (b. h.; תָּמָה) *grace, favor; loveliness*. Ab. Zar. 20^a (ref. to חֲמָה, Deut. VII, 2) לֹא חֲמָה לָהֶם ascribe no gracefulness to them (pay no attention to their beauty). Yeb. 63^b (quot. fr. Ben. Sira) חֲמָה coquette. Keth. 17^a; Snh. 14^a, v. תָּמָה. Succ. 49^b חֲמָה שֵׁשׁ עֲלֵיו חֲמָה (Ms. M. 2; Var. חֲמָה) a person that makes a favorable impression on men. Ber. 60^b לָהֶם חֲמָה and let me find grace and favor &c. Keth. 77^b חֲמָה אִם חֲמָה חֲמָה if the Law makes pleasing those who study it, will it not also protect them? — Y. Gitt. V, 46^d top חֲמָה חֲמָה for the sake of her grace (to raise her estimation in the eyes of men), that people may be anxious to marry her; v. next w. —

Gen. R. s. 34, end חֲמָה חֲמָה who made every place attractive to its inhabitants; a. fr. — Pl. חֲמָה חֲמָה. Sot. 47^a חֲמָה חֲמָה חֲמָה there are three remarkable favors, the favor in which the inhabitants hold their place &c.; Y. Yoma IV, beg. 41^b.

חֲמָה, חֲמָה ch. same. Targ. Prov. XXXI, 30. Targ. Y. Gen. VI, 8. — Yeb. 38^b (the law is easy in the case of a woman's widowhood) חֲמָה חֲמָה in order to make her attractive (v. preced.); [oth. opin.: in order that women may be willing to marry; oth. opin.: in order to maintain pleasantness between husband and wife;] Keth. 84^a; a. e.

חֲמָה, חֲמָה m. (חֲמָה, comp. חֲמָה s. v. חֲמָה) *lap, bosom*. Targ. Is. XL, 11. Targ. II Sam. XII, 3; 8 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. חֲמָה; Ar. חֲמָה). Targ. I Kings XVII, 19. — Comp. חֲמָה.

חֲמָה, Pa. חֲמָה (denom. of חֲמָה) to employ the hinga, to dance, play. Targ. Y. Ex. XV, 20. 1b. XXXII, 19.

חֲמָה, חֲמָה &c., v. sub חֲמָה.

חֲמָה, v. חֲמָה.

חֲמָה m. (v. חֲמָה) a frequenter of taverns, idler (comp. חֲמָה). Pes. 110^b.

חֲמָה, v. חֲמָה.

חֲמָה, חֲמָה m. (v. חֲמָה) *shop-keeper, salesman; tavern-keeper*. Shebu. VII, 1 וְחֲמָה חֲמָה and the store-keeper swears to the correctness of his book account. Kidd. IV, 14 חֲמָה חֲמָה the trade of a shepherd or tavern-keeper; Y. ib. 66^c; Treat. Sofrim XV, 10; a. fr. — Pl. חֲמָה חֲמָה. Y. M. Kat. III, 82^b bot. חֲמָה חֲמָה two shop-keepers (in the same shop). — Fem. חֲמָה חֲמָה. Keth. IX, 4 חֲמָה חֲמָה if one appoints his wife to be his sales-woman.

חֲמָה pr. n. m. חֲמָה Ben-Hänoya. Pesik. Bahod., p. 105^a; Gen. R. s. 31 a. Yalk. Ps. 876 חֲמָה (corr. acc.).

חֲמָה, חֲמָה, sub חֲמָה.

חֲמָה f. (b. h. חֲמָה; חֲמָה) *inauguration, dedication, festival of dedication*; esp. *Hänuckah*, the eight days' feast commemorating the rededication of the Temple after its desecration under Antioch Epiphanes, lasting from the 25th of Kislev to the second (or third) of Tebeth. Sabb. 21^b חֲמָה חֲמָה why dedication ceremonies (illumination)? Ib. חֲמָה חֲמָה the proper observation of H. (illumination). Ib. חֲמָה חֲמָה the lights kindled on H. — Pesik. R. s. 2 חֲמָה חֲמָה the dedication of heaven and earth (by illumination, ref. to Gen. I, 18); חֲמָה חֲמָה the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem (Neb. XII, 27); חֲמָה חֲמָה the dedication (illumination) instituted by the Asmonean priests; a. fr. — Pl. חֲמָה חֲמָה. Ib.

חֲמָה, חֲמָה ch. same. Targ. Num. VII, 84. Targ. Ps. XXX, 1; a. e. — Y. M. Kat. III, end, 83^d. Sabb. 45^a, 61

חַנּוּן m. (b. h.; חָנַן) *merciful, gracious* Sabb. 133^b.

רַבּוֹת, v. רַבּוֹת.—[בְּרַבּוֹת, or רַבּוֹת pr. n. pl., v. 3) רַבּוֹת.]

חֲנִיךְ. 1) part. pass. of חָנַךְ.—2) (v. next w.) *supplied with an application of Henna*; [oth. opin.: *mercifully protected*]; fem. חֲנִיכָה, pl. חֲנִיכוֹת. Sabb. V, 4 (expl. ib. 54^b *a compress dipped in oil*; Y. ib. 7^c top *a wool-comb*; oth. opin., v. next w.). [Ms. Maim. חֲנִיכוֹת, quot. Löw Ph. p. 213.]

II or (יהנוני) *Henna, Alcanet*, a plant
 of the leaves of which a paste is made for dyeing nails,
 hair &c. Sabb. 54^b (ref. to חנונית, v. preced.) there is a
 tree in the sea-towns (Cyprus), ור' שמו' ר' ed. (Ms. M.
 יהנוני) its name is h., and a chip thereof is taken and
 put into the nostrils (of the sick ewe), that it may sneeze
 and be released of the worms in the head (v. Löw Pf.
 p. 213 a. quotations).—Y. ib. V, 7^c top it is a root ושמירה
 יהנונית its name is *yahnunah*.

תִּתֵּן III pr. n. m., v. חֲנוּךְ.

חֲנֻכָּה, v. חֲנֻכָּה.

חִנְפָּה f. (b. h. חִנְפָּה, some ed. חִנְפֵּי; חִנְפֵּי; חִנְפֵּי) 1) *hypocrisy, dishonesty, flattery*. Sot. 41^b אִם שֵׁשׁ בֹּרַח a man in whom there is insincerity. Ib. אֲגִרְפָּה שֶׁל חַד the power of flattery (towards Agrippa). Ib. 42^a חַד . . . עֲרָה a community in which insincerity (flattery to power) prevails. Snh. 52^a בִּשְׁבִיל חַד שֶׁהֵחִירוּ קֹרַח because they flattered Korah. Kidd. 49^b חַד וְנִצְחָה חַד cringing submission (to power) and haughtiness (towards the weak); a. e.—2) *faithlessness to religion, apostasy*. Gen. R. s. 48, beg. חַד חַד where the root חִנְפָּה is used in the Bible, it means heresy; Yalk. Is. 304.

חֲנוּפָתָא, חֲנֹפִי ch. same. Targ. Jer. XXIII, 15.

חֲנוּקָה, חֲנוּקָא m. (חֲנָק) *strangler, fighter*. Gen. R. s. 78, beg.; Cant. R. to I, 2, a. e. **חָ כָּבֵד וְ** *strangler*, doest thou mean to choke me, i. e. do you think you can embarrass me with your arguments?

חֲנוּת f. (b. h.; חֲנָה) *tent*, esp. *tradesman's shop, tavern; meat-market* &c. Tosef. Pes. I (II), 19; Pes. 31^b. Ab. III, 16 הָיוּ פְּתוּחֵיהּ הָיוּ הַחֲנוֹת the shop is open, the shop-keeper gives on credit, i. e. man has free volition and Providence is long-suffering &c.—Gitt. 67^a מִיִּזְיוֹנָה הָיָה הַחֲנוּת well-stocked shop (a man of vast learning and readiness), v. רָיוֹן. Toh. VI, 3 שְׂרִידָא שְׂמָאָה הָיָה חֲנוּתָא (שְׂרִידָא שְׂמָא); a. fr.—*Pl.* חֲנוּתֵיהּ חֲנָה. Ib.—B. Mets. 88^a, v. הִלִּיךְ 3). Hull. 95^a וְכִי הָיוּ שָׁם תְּשֵׁעַ חֲנוּתוֹת if there are nine meat-shops (in one market) all of which sell &c.; Pes. 9^b; Nidd. 138^a; Keth. 15^a. Sabb. 35^b שְׁנֵי לְחַבְשֵׁיל מִלֵּאכָה מֵעִיר וְחֲנוּתֵיהּ (לְחַבְשֵׁיל עִיר וְחֲנוּתוֹת) the second signal was given to stop work in the town and in its shops. Ib. וְנִגְלוּ הָיוּ וְנִגְלוּ הָיוּ the stores were closed. Ib. 15^a לָהּ כֹּהֲלֵי . . . לָהּ כֹּהֲלֵי the Sanhedrin were removed from the Temple and held their meetings in the market; (Ab. Zar. 8^b בִּתְנוּת) ; a. fr.

חנניה ch. same. B. Mets. 60^a **חמרה מדה** wine from

the shop; a. e.—*Pl.* תְּחִנָּה, תְּחִנָּה, תְּחִנָּה. Targ. Jer. XXXVII, 16; a. e.—Sabb. 32^a, v. בְּתִינָה I. B. Bath. 68^a. Y. Peah I, 16^a a. e. [read:] תְּחִנָּה בְּתִינָה the shops (tradesmen) of Bashan. [Y. Ber. VI, 10^a top בְּתִינָה, v. תְּחִנָּה.]

תָּנַטַּן (b. h.) 1) *to assume shape, form a texture*; (of trees) *to show a distinct shape of fruits, to form fruits*; (of fruits and leaves) *to assume a distinct shape* (v. תָּנַטְנָה). R. Hash. 14^b אֶתְרוֹג שֶׁתָּנַטְנָה פִּירוּתוֹ Ms. M. (ed. פִּירוּתוֹהָ) an Ethrog-tree whose fruits were formed before the fifteenth of Shebat. Ib. אֵילָן שֶׁתָּנַטְנָה a tree whose fruits &c. Y. Shebi. V, beg. 35^d אֵילָן שֶׁנִּי שֶׁנִּי a tree which formed fruits. Tosef. ib. IV, 20; a. fr.—2) *[to be handsome*; (Arab.) *to be red*]; *to make handsome, or fragrant, esp. to embalm*. Gen. R. s. 100.

חָנַט ch. same, *to embalm*. Targ. O. Gen. L, 2 (Y. בכסם; a. e.—Taan. 5^b חָנְטוּ הַחַנְטִיּוֹת . . חָנְטוּ בְּכָרִי was it for nothing that . . . the embalmers embalmed (Jacob)?

חֲנֻמָּה m., חֲנֻמָּה f. (preced. wds.) *formation of fruits or leaves*. Y. Shebi. IV, end 35^c, a. e. חֲנֻמָּה שְׁלִשְׁוֹן היא their formation of chains is what in other trees is the formation of fruits. Ib. V, beg. 35^d חֲנֻמָּה תוּךְ thou disregardest the time of its formation. Y. Maasr. V, 51^d bot. חֲנֻמָּה בְּרֵךְ וְהִשְׁרֵשָׁה as regards the law regulating the tithes according to the time of the formation of fruits and of taking root.—R. Hash. 15^b אַחֲרֵי חֲנֻמָּה לְשִׁבְעִיּוֹת for the laws concerning the fruits of the Sabbatical year the formation of fruits is the deciding mark. Ib.^a (in Chald. diction) חֲנֻמָּה וְיָל בְּרֵךְ be guided by &c. Men. 69^a חֲנֻמָּה הִיא הַחֲנֻמָּה הַזֶּה the formation of the fruit, רֵעֵלָה the formation of the texture of leaves; v. חֲנֻמָּה.

חַנְטָא m. (חַנֵּט) *embalmer*.—*Pl.* חַנְטָאִים. Taan. 5^b,
v. חַנֵּט.

תַּנְטִיָּיא, תַּנְטִיָּין. — *Pl.* תַּנְטִיא = חִינִי, חֲנֻמָּא. Targ. Y. Ex. XXIX, 2. Targ. Job XXXI, 40; a. e.

חַנֻּמָּה, v. חֲנֻט.

חַנֻּכָּה v. חֲנֻכָּה.

חָנָה (b. h.; cmp. בגי) [to be covered, surrounded,] to encamp, rest. Num. R. s. 11 (ref. to ויהיך, Num. VI, 25) אֵצֶל ר' יִחְיָה the Lord have His tent with thee. Lam. R. introd. (R. Nahm.) (ref. to Is. XXIX, 1) שָׁרָה בָּהּ where David (lawfully) resided, v. אֲחֵינִי. Ib. (R. Alex. 1) וְהָיוּ רִיבֵי נָחִישִׁים they moved in discord and encamped in discord; Mekh. Yithro, Bahod., s. 1; Lev. R. s. 9; a. fr.—Apocop. form: חָן (as if from חוּן). Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXXVIII, 47 (play on בְּחֹמֶל ib.) בָּא הָן מֶלֶךְ he (the locust) came, encamped, cut; (Tanḥ. Va'era 14 (ל' נ"ה) came, encamped, cut; Ex. R. s. 12 interpol. from Midr. Till. 1. c.: נח).
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Hif. יָרִיחַ *to cause to rest.* Fut. apocop. יָרַח. Y. Taan. III, 66^a (play on יָרִיחַ, Num. XXXV, 33) דָּם יָרַח אֵף ו' bloodshed causes the anger (of the Lord) to rest upon the ground (rain being withheld); Sifrē Num. 161, Yalk. ib. 788 יָרַח (corr. acc.).

חניניא, **חניניא** ch.=h. חניניה. Targ. Y. Num. XIII, 19 their encampment. — Lam. R. introd. (R. Nahm.) לא ה' ליה בה וכו' (not ליה; some ed. חניניה h. form) where none but David had a right of encampment.

חניניה, v. חניניה.

חניניא, **חניניא** m. pl. (b. h. חנינים; חניט) *embalming*. Targ. O. Gen. L, 3.

חניניא, v. חניניא.

חניניה f. (חנינה) *encampment, rest*; opp. נביעה. Y. Erub. VI, 22^c bot. בחניניה in the order of their encampment. Men. 95^a בחניניה Ms. M. (ed. incorr. חניניה) when they were at rest. Sot. 34^b. — Esp. *right of colonization, acquiring property*. Ab. Zar. 20^a (ref. to חנינים, Deut. VII, 2, as if חנינים) לא תתן להם חן וכו' give them no chance of acquiring property (sell them no trees in the ground); Yalk. Deut. 845.

חנינה, v. חנינה.

חנינה m. (חנינה) *educator, father*. M. Kat. 25^b Ms. M., v. nex^h w.

חנינה f. (חנינה) [*rubbing the infant's palate with a chewed fig*, v. Fl. to Levy Talm. Dict. II, 206.] *the name given to the child* by the person rubbing is palate; in gen. *surname*. Gitt. IX, 8 כתב חנינהו וחינהו if in the letter of divorce his and her family names are written. Ib. 88^a חנינהו אביו the surname of ancestors. Taan. 20^b; Meg. 28^a I never called my neighbor חנינהו (Ar.) by an opprobrious surname given him by myself or, as others relate, by his by-name (which others had given him); ed.: בחנינהו וכו' by his *hakhina* (v. חנינה); some say, (Rab Ada used the expression) *hakhina*. M. Kat. 25^b חנינהו אבד חנינהו (Ms. M. 2) at the time when he was to receive his name (when his palate was rubbed) died he who was to rear him (his father); (ed., v. חנינה II). Gen. R. s. 43, beg. (expl. חנינה, Gen. XIV, 14) בעלי חנינהו וכו' those bearing his name, their name being Abram, like his own.

חניניים I m. du. (חניני; cmp. חניני) *palate and tongue*, contrad. to teeth. Hull. 103^b חניני בין הד' in the posterior part of the mouth, i. e. if he spit out the forbidden foot just before swallowing.

חניני m. (חניני) *he who bestows love, affectionate father*. M. Kat. 25^b, v. חנינה II.

חניני II pr. n. m. *Hannin*. M. Kat. 25^b, a. e., v. חניני.

חנינה, **חנינה** I pr. n. m. *Hänina*, name of several Tannaim and Amoraim. *H. b. Antigonus*: Tosef. Arakh. I, 15 (ed. Zuck. חנינה); Arakh. II, 4 (10^a) Talm. ed. (Mish. חנינה). Tem. VI, 5 חנינה; Tosef. ib. IV, 10 חנינה. Nidd. 52^a. Bekh. VI, 3; a. fr. (v. Darkhe Mish. p. 128). — *H. b. Gamliel*: Macc. III, 15 (23^a) Ms. M. (ed. חנינה). B. Bath. X, 1. (Tosef. Yoma I, 6 חנינה; Sifra Emor ch. I, Par. 2, a. e. חנינה). Snh. 111^a חנינה בן גמליא (v. Rabb. D.

S. a. l. note). — Nidd. 8^a (v. Darkhe Mish. p. 130). — *H. b. Hakhinai*: Kil. IV, 8 (Ms. M. a. Y. חנינה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note). Men. 62^a; a. e. (mostly חנינה). — *H. b. Sgan hak-Kohanim* (v. סגן). Eduy. II, 1; a. fr. (v. Darkhe Mish. p. 59, sq.). — Rabbi H.: Sabb. 59^b; a. fr. (v. Frank. M'bo, p. 86^b, sq.). — Other Amoraim by that name, v. Frank. l. c. 87^b, sq. — Snh. 98^b, v. next w.

חנינה II f. (b. h.; חנין) 1) *mercy*. Gen. R. s. 78; s. 92 וכו' חנינה שבענו ח' ב' א' we find *grace* applied to the eleven tribes (before Benjamin was born; Gen. XXXIII, 5). — 2) *caressing* (of the new-born child). M. Kat. 25^b (play on Hannin) בעת חנינהו אבד חנינהו (v. חנינה) at the moment of his receiving caresses died he who was to caress him. — 3) (name of fiction, v. preced.) *Häninah* (Love). Snh. 98^b שמו חנינה אמר ח' רבי ח' the disciples of R. H. said, the Messiah's name is H.

חניניא, Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 24 some ed., read: חניניא.

חניססניא, **חניססניא** m. pl. 1) *gauzy dresses or veils*. Targ. Is. III, 19 (h. text רעל). — 2) *obscene statutory devoted to the Sun* (h. חניססניא). Targ. O. Lev. XXVI, 30. Targ. Ezek. VI, 4; 6. Targ. Is. XVII, 8; a. e. [In various ed. our w. is written חניססניא in two words, also חניססניא. Our w. seems to be a derivative of a stem חסס, with anorganic ל, having the meaning of *nakedness, shame*. (cmp חסס I, חסס, חסס).]

חנינה, v. חנינה.

חנינא, v. חנינא.

חניקא, v. חניקא.

חניקה f. (חניק) *death by strangulation*. Y. Snh. VII, beg. 24^b, v. חניק.

חנית f. (b. h. חנה *to bend*, v. Ges. Thes. s. v.) *spear*. Yalk. Job. 927. — Pl. חניתור. Ib. Gen. 133.

חניתא, **חניתא** pr. n. pl. *Hänitha*, a place in the district of Tyre. Tosef. Shebi. IV, 9 חניתא וכו' ארעיתא Upper and Lower H.; Y. Dem. II, 22^d top חניתא וכו' עליהה (corr. acc.).

חני (b. h.; sec. r. of חניך) *to rub, polish, finish*; trnsf. *to train; to dedicate*.

Pi. חני *to train, initiate* (a child); *to inaugurate, prepare for office; to dedicate*. Y. Yoma I, 38^b top . . . מיד חני חנין as the Highpriest's inauguration lasted seven days (Lev. VIII, 33, sq.), so is the Highpriest prepared for the service of the Day of Atonement seven days. Naz. 29^a חני חנין in order to initiate his son into the performance of religious duties. Yoma VIII, 4; Tosef. ib. V (IV), 2 חני חנין you must train them gradually (to fast on the Day of Atonement) a year or two before religious maturity. — M. Kat. I, 6 חני חנין you may finish up the excavated chambers; v. חנינה; a. fr.

Pu. חני, *Hithpa.* חניח, *Nithpa.* חניח *to be inaugurated, to be dedicated*. Yalk. Prov. 964 חני חני; יצחק חני וכו'.

Pesik. Bahod, p. 101^a וְכִי יִצְחָק נִחַד Isaac was initiated into the covenant on his eighth day. Sifra Vayikra, Hoba, ch. III, Par. 3 וְכִי שִׁיתְחַנֵּךְ הַמִּזְבֵּחַ that the altar must be dedicated by offering frankincense. Zeb. 40^b; a. e.

חֲנִיף, **חֲנִיף**, **חֲנִיף** ch. same. Targ. O. Deut. XX, 5; a. e. **חֲנִיף**, **חֲנִיף** same. Ib. חֲנִיף (ed. Berl. חֲנִיף Pe.). Targ. Y. I, II Deut. XXXII, 3 (sanctified his mouth); a. e.

חֲנִיף, v. חֲנִיף.

חֲנִיף, v. חֲנִיף.

חֲנִיף, v. חֲנִיף.

חֲנִיף m. (b. h.; חֲנִיף) *gratuitous act, favor*, mostly adv. חֲנִיף, **חֲנִיף**, **חֲנִיף** *gratuitously; for no reason*. Ex. R. s. 41 וְכִי הָאֱלֹהִים בָּרָאָנִי על ד' בְּרָאָנִי hast thou created me for no purpose?—B. Kam. 92^b, a. e., v. חֲנִיף. Ex. R. s. 28, beg. ד' נִשְׁלַח he took it gratuitously. Num. R. s. 1 וְכִי מֵהָאֵלֶּיךָ as these things (fire, water &c.) are free to all &c.—**חֲנִיף** *an undeserved gift*. Ib. s. 11; a. fr.—ד' **חֲנִיף** *gratuitous hatred, hostility without cause*. Sabb. 32^b; a. fr.

חֲנַמְאֵל (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Hanameel*, 1) cousin of Jeremiah. Meg. 14^b; a. e.—2) H., the Egyptian, a High-priest. Par. III, 5.

חֲנַמְלָה m. (b. h.) *beetle*, proh. a species of *locusts*. Yalk. Ex. 185, quot. fr. Tanh. (ed. Bub., Vašra 19) כִּדְּמָה הָיָה יוֹרֵד the hail came down formed like the *hānāmāl*, as it says (Ps. LXXVIII, 47) &c.—Midr. Till. to Ps. l. c., v. חֲנַמְלָה.

חֲנַן, Y. Peah I, 16^b מִדָּה ד' קִירְמִין read, as Y. Snh. X, beg. 27^c, מִדָּה כֵּן. [חֲנַן Syr., rare form, v. P. Sm. 250 s. v. אֲנָה.]

חֲנִין (חֲנִין) (b. h.; emp. גִּנָּן) [*to cover, surround*], *to caress, grace, favor*. Sabb. 104^a (in children's acrostics) וְכִי אֵין אֵין אֵין sustains and graces thee. Num. R. s. 11 (ref. to Num. VI, 25) וְכִי אֵין אֵין may He favor thee with (good) children. Ib. (quot. from daily prayers) וְכִי אֵין אֵין thou graciously endowest man with knowledge. Ib. עֲרִיד וְכִי אֵין the Lord will in due time protect them. Sifré Num. 41 חֲנִין תִּתֶּנְךָ may He grace thee by enabling thee to study the Law. Pesik. Asser, p. 97^a (ref. to מִדְּוֶיךָ, Prov. III, 9) מִמֶּה שֶׁתִּתֶּנְךָ out of what He has endowed thee with; a. fr.—[Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXVIII חֲנִין, v. חֲנִין.]—*Part. pass.* חֲנִין, pl. חֲנִינִים 1) *graced, endowed*. Num. R. l. c. (דֵּעָה) endowed with knowledge. Pes. 87^a בְּנֵי חֲנִינִיָּה children of thy favored ones, Abraham &c. (Ms., v. חֲנִין).—2) *bandaged*. Pl. fem. חֲנִינִיָּה. Sabb. V, 4, v. חֲנִין I, 2.

Nif. חֲנִין *to be shown favor*. Deut. R. s. 7 (ref. to Is. XXVI, 10) אֵין אֵין אֵין but if he has learned ..., he will be shown no favor (will not be forgiven).

Hithpa. חֲנִין *to bend one's self, to supplicate* (v. חֲנִין). Deut. R. s. 2, beg. חֲנִין, v. חֲנִין. Ib. חֲנִין לְהַחֲמִיל (חֲנִין) he began to pray; a. fr.

Hithpol. (fr. חֲנִין=חֲנִין) *to come to rest, to be collected*. Ber. 30^b (adopting the expression in conformity with ואֲחֻזְקֶנּוּ, Deut. III, 23) until his mind be collected again (for prayer), v. חֲנִין.

חֲנִין, **חֲנִין** ch., pret. חֲנִין same. Targ. O. Gen. XXXIII, 5. —Targ. O. Ex. XXXIII, 19 אֲחֻזְקֶנּוּ. Targ. Jud. XXI, 22 חֲנִינִיָּה ed. Lag. (oth. ed. חֲנִינִיָּה) he gracious to them.—Pes. 110^b (in an incantation) וְכִי אֲחֻזְקֶנּוּ while He graced me and yourselves, I had not come to that (v. Ar. s. v. חֲנִין 8, a. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note for var. lect.).

חֲנִין (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Hanan*, name of several Tannaim and of several Amoraim, esp. H., one of the Justices of Peace in Jerusalem, v. אֲחֻזְקֶנּוּ. Keth. XIII, 1. Y. ib. 35^c a. fr.—H. *the Egyptian*: Snh. 17^b; a. e.—H. (interch. with חֲנִין). M. Kat. 25^b וְכִי אֲחֻזְקֶנּוּ (Ms. M. חֲנִין) they gave him the name of H. from his father (Hanan).—Y. Yeb. XI, 12^a top (ed. Krot. חֲנִין). Y. Sot. VII, 21^d bot. חֲנִין.—Y. Ber. IV, beg. 7^a בְּרָאָנִי ד' חֲנִין; Y. Pes. IV, 31^a חֲנִין; a. oth.—V. Frank. M'bo p. 8^c.

חֲנַנְיָה, **חֲנַנְיָה** m. ch.=h. חֲנַנְיָה. Targ. Ex. XXII, 26. Targ. Ps. CXI, 4 (ed. Lag. חֲנַנְיָה); a. e.

חֲנַנְיָה (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Hananeel*. Y. Keth. XIII, 35^d top; a. e.

חֲנַנְיָה, **חֲנַנְיָה** (b. h. חֲנַנְיָה, חֲנַנְיָה) pr. n. m. *Hanania*; 1) H., one of the Babylonian exiles at the Babylonian court. Sabb. 67^a וְכִי אֵין אֵין the fire prepared for H., Mishael and Azariah. Snh. 93^a כִּי דִּיכִי חֲנַנְיָה as I tested H. &c.; a. v. fr.—2) several Tannaim and Amoraim (interchanging with חֲנַנְיָה q. v.); esp. H. b. *Akashia*: Macc. III, 16. Tosef. Shek. III, 18.—H. b. *T'radion*, a martyr of the Adrianic persecution. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. IV, 17. Ab. Zar. 17^b, sq. (חֲנַנְיָה). Taan. 16^b; a. fr.—H. b. *Akabia*: M. Kat. 21^a; (Keth. VIII, 1, a. fr. חֲנַנְיָה); a. e.—H., *'the Haber of the Rabbis'*. Y. Ter. VIII, 45^c; (Y. Ber. I, 2^c top. חֲנַנְיָה); a. fr.—Other Amoraim by that name, v. Frank. M'bo, p. 88^b, sq.—חֲנַנְיָה pr. n. pl. *K'far Hanania* in Galilee. Shebi. IX, 2; a. fr.

חֲנַנְיָה, v. חֲנַנְיָה.

חֲנַנְיָה, v. חֲנַנְיָה.

חֲנַנְיָה, **חֲנַנְיָה** (b. h.) [*to bend, decline* from the right path.] *to be insincere, to flatter; to show favor in court; to deceive*. Der. Er. Zuta ch. II וְכִי אֲחֻזְקֶנּוּ I will flatter (lower myself before) this one that he may give me to eat &c.

Hif. חֲנַנְיָה same. Sot. 41^b וְכִי חֲנַנְיָה thy flattered Agrippa (saying to him, 'Thou art our brother'). Ib. וְכִי אֲחֻזְקֶנּוּ it is permissible to flatter (submit to the power of) the wicked &c. Y. Ber. VII, 11^c. Pesik. R. s. 25 (ref. to Is. XXIV, 5) וְכִי אֲחֻזְקֶנּוּ men deal insincerely with one another; וְכִי אֲחֻזְקֶנּוּ and he puts him (the priest or Levite) off with deceptive intent, and says &c.; a. fr.

דאָס, Pa. חַיִּירָה ch. same. M. Kat. 17^a לֹא חַיִּירָה ... לֵרָחֵם not even a man like thee did I flatter. Shebu. 30^a לֵרָחֵם לְחַנּוּן that I should favor him in court?—Keth. 84^b מְחַנְּנֵיהֶם would you favor them?; ib. 63^b מְחַנְּנֵהוּ לֵרָחֵם (Af.) would you favor him?—Pesik. Asser, p. 98^a (ref. to Is. XXIV, 5) אַתָּה סוֹבֵר מְחַנְּנָה לֵה וְהִיא מְחַנְּנָה לךְ thou meanest to deceive it (the land by withholding the tithes, v. preced.), but it will disappoint thee; Tanḥ. R'eeh 14 אַתָּה כֹּבֵד מְחַנְּנָה וְכ' (corr. acc.).

Af. אֶחָדָה same, v. supra.

חֲנִפִּי m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *hypocrite, flatterer; faithless, arbitrary, fickle*. Esth. R. to I, 1 (ref. to Job XXXIV, 30) **בְּשׂוּעָה שׁוֹמֵמֶךְ דָּוִד** when a king is arbitrary and rules tyrannically &c. Ib. **שׁוֹדְדָה דָּוִד** for he (Ahas-verus) was arbitrary, for he put to death &c.—**תְּנַפְּסִים**, **תְּנַפְּסִין**, **תְּנִי**. Tosef. Yoma V (IV), 12; Yoma 86^b **מִפְּסִימִין** **הַחֲנִפִּים** you may expose the hypocrites to prevent defamation of the divine Name. Koh. R. to IV, 1 **תְּנַפְּסִי** pretenders of scholarship. Sot. 42^a; Treat. Der. Er. ch. II. Ib. **תְּנַפְּסִי** (masc., v. **מַסְסִי**); a. e.

חִנִּיפָא, חִנְפָא ch. same. Targ. Is. X, 6.—Esth. R. to I, 1 מִלְכָּא ד' an arbitrary King, v. preced.—**Pl. חִנְפִּין**, חִנְיָ. Targ. Is. IX, 16.

חֲנֻפִּי, v. חֲנֻפָּא

חָנֵק (b. h.; cmp. **אָנק**, **ענק**) [*to press,*] *to seize by the throat, to choke.* Tosef. Sabb. III (IV), 6 **חֹנֵקֶן בשבֹּחַ** you must not press (the jugular veins, to relieve from belly-ache) on the Sabbath; v. infra *Pi.*—B. Bath. X, 8 (175^b) **חֹנֵק אֶת הָרִי הַהוּא** if one seizes a debtor by the throat (threatening violence). Ib. 176^a **בְּחֵנֶק** in the case of one being threatened (and another pledging himself for him). Sabb. 57^a **אִין אִשָּׁה חֹנֵקֶת וְכ'** a woman will not choke herself (will not tie a band around her neck so closely that no water could get under it when bathing); ib.^b **אִין אִשָּׁה ד' וְכ'** a woman does tie a chain closely in order to appear fleshy. Gen. R. s. 34 (ref. to **הָאִשָּׁה בָּאֵרֶס**, Gen. IX, 6) **אָה רְחוּקֵקוֹ** (the gentile is guilty of bloodshed) even if he only chokes a man ('shedding the blood of man in man'); Y. Kidd. I, 58^a top **בְּחֹנֵק מִפְּנֵי עֲצֻמִּי** (read: **מִמּוֹת**) when he merely chokes him to take his money; a. e.—Esp. *to strangle to death.* B. Kam. 47^b **ד' אִין עֲצֻמִּי** (the ox) strangled himself (by being caught in a rope). Y. Sot. IX, 23^c **נִמְצָא חֹנֵק** if he was found strangled; a. e.—Transf. *to produce anguish, agony.* Hull. I, 2 **מִפְּנֵי שֶׁחֹנֵקֶן** because they (a saw &c.) cause agony as if by choking (instead of cutting).—[Kidd. 62^a (ref. to Num. V, 19—) according to R. Meir (who says that a condition is not valid unless both the negative and the positive alternatives are stated) **חֹנֵקִי מִיבְּדֵי לִיָּהּ** it ought to have been added (to vers 20) 'die in agony'. **חֹנֵקִי** said R. T. it says (verse 19) *haki* (which may be read *hinnaki* for the one alternative and *hinki* for *hinki* for the other); Ar. reads **חֹנֵקִי**, v. **נִיָּקִי**.]

Nif. נִחְנֵק 1) *to be strangled*. Snh. XI, 1 (84^b) הַנִּחְנָקִין those sentenced to death by strangulation. Pes. 112^a לִיְחָנֵק, v. אֵינִן.—2) *to feel like choking, to be sorry* (cmp.

(אֵינֶנּוּ). Cant. R. to IV, 12 רֹאאֵה וְנִי... הַחֲדָלִיל the seller sees it and grieves (over his loss); Yalk. Ex. 225 Mekh. B'shall. s. 1 לִיחֲנֵק.—[Sabb. 66^b, v. infra.]

Pi. מְחַרְחֵץ 1) *to squeeze in, immure.* Pirké d'R. El. ch. XLVIII; Yalk. Ex. 169 *מְחַרְחֵץ אֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל וְכ'* pressed Israelites between the walls (having mingled their bodies with the clay).—2) *to strangle.* Tosef. M. Kat. I, 5 *מְחַרְחֵץ* *וְכ'* (M. Kat. 6^b *מְחַרְחֵץ*) the aunts choke each other to death.—3) *to press the throat, to squeeze the jugular veins* (an operation applied in cases of abdominal affection, Ar. s. v. *חַרְחֵץ*; *to reset a laryngeal muscle or ring*, Rashi; oth. defin., v. Ar. s. v.). Sabb. 66^b *לְחַרְחֵץ* to perform the operation (Rashi a. Ar. ed. Koh. *לְחַרְחֵץ* to have the operation performed).

חָנַק *ch. to strangle*. Targ. II Esth. I, 3.—Keth. 60^b
וְהִנְחִיקָהּ she choked her child to death; **וְהִנְחִיקוּ** . . .
בְּנֵיהֶם for women (of sound mind) will not choke their
children (in order to be allowed to marry again before
the lapse of a certain time). Y. Taan. IV, 69^b top . .
לִירֵא air burst forth out of the bottle and choked
him. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 40^d **חָנַקְתָּ** she hanged herself.
Y. Ber. II, 5^a top **מִתְנַחֲקֵיהָ** . . **בְּעֵינַי** I would rather choke
him; a. e.—Gitt. 67^b **וְהִנְחִיקָהּ**, v. **וְהִנְחִיקָהּ** I.

Ihpa אֶחָפָא to hang one's self. Targ. IIsam. XVII, 23. —Y. Snh. X, 29^a בִּדְרַךְ דִּדּוּ מִתְחַנֵּק now David will die in despair (emp. preced. *Nif.*). Ib. יֵרָא סוּפִיָּה מִחֲנֻקָּא will end his life by suicide.

חָנָק m. (preced. wds.) *execution by strangulation*.
 Snh. VII, 1; a. fr.

חֲנִיקָא, חֲנִיקָא m. (preced. wds.), *pl.* חֲנִיקָין, חֲנִיקָין
ropes or chains around the neck. Targ. Jer. II, 20. Ib.
XXVII, 2; a. e.

סִחַ m. (חָסַ) *sparing, forbearance, only* (adverbial)
 וְשָׁלוֹם *forbearance and peace!, God forbend!, don't*
say that! Eduy. V, 6 וְ' שֶׁקִּבֵּיא וְ' God forbid (to
 think) that 'Akabia was excommunicated! Sabb. 138^b
 וְ' שֶׁחֲתֻמְכָּה וְ' God forbid (to entertain the idea) that
 the Law will be forgotten &c. B. Mets. 85^b וְ' אִי וְ'
 if, which God forbend, the Law should be forgotten &c.—
 Y. Pes. VI, 33^a bot. (in Chald. phraseology) וְ' דְּהוּה
 וְ' שֶׁהוּא וְ' God forbid (to think) that he would have done
 it!; a. v. fr.

חַס ch. same; חַס לֵּי [God spare him!], *far from him!* Targ. Gen. XLIV, 7 (h. text חֲתִילָה; a. e.—Kidd. 44^b וְחַס לִיה לְזוֹרֵעִיהּ) and *far* it is from the son of Abba ... (Samuel) to have said so; Hull. 111^b. Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot. חַס לִיה לֵּי חַס לֵּי חַס לֵּי *far from him! He never did &c.*

חֲסִי, v. חֲסִי.

חֲסֵה I m. (prob. fr. **חָס** to bend, cmp. Ber. 56^a quoted below) lettuce (h. **חֲסֵה**). Pes. 39^a, v. **חָס** ch. 1b. 116^a, v. **חֲסֵה**. Ber. 56^a (to one who dreamt that he saw lettuce on the wine keg) **חֲסֵה** עֵינֶיךָ **חֲסֵה** thy business will be doubled (thrive) like lettuce; **חֲסֵה** . . . **חֲסֵה** I. Y. Kil. I, 27^a top (expl. **חֲסֵה** **חֲסֵה** constr.), v.

Gen. R. s. 67 **ד' ברברין** large (old) lettuce plants. Lam. R. to I, 1 **רבתי** ('1 חד כות') **מיסרא דה'** a bundle of &c.

𐤁𐤏𐤍 II pr. n. m. *Hasa*. Yeb. 121^b.

חֲסִינִי, Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 13, read: הִסִּי, v.
II. סִיג

חַסֵּד I (v. next w.) to be white, pure, charitable, graceful. — Part. pass. חַסֵּד, fem. חַסִּידָה, endowed with חַסֵּד, graceful. Keth. 17^a (in a bridal song) כְּהָא נָא וְרָה handsome and graceful bride. Num. R. s. 12; Cant. R. to III, 10 (not חַסִּידָה).

חָסַד II (b. h.; emp. חסר, חסה); *Pi.* חָסַד, חָסַר [to scrape off,] (emp. גָּרַח, גָּרַח) to jeer, scoff at, to shame. Ruth R. to IV, 8 שְׂחָסְקִין בְּרִיבִים (or שְׂחָסְקִין; ed. Wil. שְׂחָסְקִין) he scoffed at them publicly (speaking ironically, with ref. to II Chr. XIII, 8); Y. Yeb. XVII, beg. 15" שְׂחָסְקִין שֶׁכֹּהֵן he jeered at Jeroboam; Gen. R. s. 65; ib. s. 73 שְׂחָסְקִין ed. Wil. (oth. שְׂחָסְקִין); Lev. R. s. 33; Midr. Sam. ch. XVIII שְׂחָסְקִין; Yalk. Kings 205 שְׂחָסְקִין. — Ex. R. s. 30 (ref. to Ex. II, 14) שְׂחָסְקִין שְׂחָסְקִין when Dathan and Abiram sneered at him. Ib. בִּזְוֵת שְׂחָסְקִיתָם אֹתוֹ with the very word (שְׂחָסְקִין) with which you sneered at him, I shall give him the rulership (מִשְׁפָּטִים). Pesik. R. s. 42 שָׂרָה אֶת שָׂרָה (not 'חָסַר') jeered at Sarah; a. e. — V. חָסַר.

חָטָא ch. same, 1) *to be put to shame (be whitened)*. Targ. Ps. XXXIV, 6 Ms. (ed. **עֲצַב**). Ib. XL, 15 (ed. Lag. a. oth. Ithpa.; some ed. **רָ** for **רָ**).—2) *to shame &c.*; v. infra.

Pa. תָּסַר, *Af.* אָתְסַר to jeer, blaspheme, disgrace (in ed. frequ. *Pe.*). Targ. I Sam. XVII, 36. Targ. Prov. XXV, 10 נִתְסַר Lev. (ed. נִתְסַר); a. fr. [Some ed. ת for ת.]

Ithpa. אִתְּפָא *to be reviled, put to shame*. Targ. Ps. LXXI, 24; a. e.; v. *supra*. Targ. Prov. XX, 4 (v. LXX).

חסד m. (b. h.; חסד I) *grace, kindness, love, charity*. Sifra K'dosh., Par. 4, ch. X (ref. to חסד, Lev. XX, 17) הוא ... שמה חסד if you will object, why did Cain marry his sister? (Answ.) It was an act of kindness (to secure the propagation of the race); Y. Yeb. XI, 11^d top חסדו כח' חסדו של ה' I (the Lord) dealt kindly with &c.—חַסְדֵּי הוֹשֵׁעַ v. חוֹשֵׁעַ. Succ. 49^b לפי ח' שבה חסדו חסדו charity is rewarded only in proportion to the benevolence in it. Ib. חסדו חסדו a study of love (for its own sake); a. fr.—Ruth R. Par. 3, beg., v. חסדו חסדו.—Gen. R. s. 8 חסדו חסדו Charity said &c.—*Pl. חסדו חסדו acts of kindness*. Succ. l. c.; a. fr.; v. חסדו חסדו.

חֶסֶד, חֶסֶדָא, חֶסֶד I ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. XX, 17 (v. Y. Yeb. XI, 11^d top, quot. in preced.). Targ. Gen. XXXIX, 21; a. fr.—Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c top; Y. Hag. II, 77^d bot., v. חֶסֶד; a. e.—*Pl.* חֶסֶדָא, חֶסֶד, חֶסֶדִּין, חֶסֶדִּין, חֶסֶדִּין. Targ. O. Gen. XXXII, 11. Targ. Ps. CVII, 43: a. e.

חֲסִידָא II m. (=b. h. חֲסִיד) *shame, revilement*
interch. with חֲסִידָא q. v.

חִסְדָּא, חִי III pr. n. m. *Hisda*, name of several Amoraim. Ber. 8^a; Y. ib. IV, 9^a top.—Hull. 10^a.—Y. Hall. I, 57^c top; a. fr. V. Fr. M'bo, p. 89^b, sq.

חֶסֶדָאִי m. (denom. of חֶסֶד I) *kind, pleasing.—Pl.*
חֶסֶדָאִי. Gitt. 7^a וְהַ חֶסֶדָאִי שְׁמִיךְ תְּלִי חֶסֶדָאִי thy name is Hisda
 (Love), and lovable are thy words; [Ruth R. Par. 3, beg.
 חֶסֶד וְחֶסֶד וְחֶסֶד, read: וְחֶסֶד].

חֲסִידַי, חֲסִידָא pr. n. m. *Hisdai* (interch. with חֲסִידָא). Ruth R. Par. 3, beg. חֲסִידָא; (Gitt. 7^a חֲסִידָא). Y. Snh. I, 18^d bot.. Y. Erub. IV, end, 22^a; a. fr.—V. Fr. M^{bo}, p. 90^a.

חֲסִידוֹתָא f.=חֲסִידוֹתָא. Targ. Cant. VII, 6 (ed. Lag.
'חֲסִיד'). Targ. Ps. LXXIX, 11 Ms. (ed. Lag. 'חֲסִיד, oth. ed.
'חֲסִידוֹת').

הגזֵרָא I a. חֲסָא v. חסדיגרוך

חֲרִיט' v. חֲסִידָא

חֲסִידָא f. ch.=next w. Targ. II Esth. II, 7; 8.

חַסִּידָהּ I f. *amiable*, v. חֲסִיד I.

חֲסִינָה II f. (prob. fr. חָסַד II) *the vein opened for blood-letting*. Sabb. 108^b bot. (old ed. חֲסִינָה); (cmp. Taan. 21^b bot.).

חֲסִידָתָא, v. חֲסִידָתָא.

חֲסוּת, v. חָסוּת.

חֲסִידָה, v. חֲסִידוּת.

רחם I m. (רחם) *sparing, clemency*. Targ. Jer. XXX, 11; XLVI, 28. Ib. X, 24 ed. Lag. a. Rashi (ed. רחם, not רחם).

חֲסִיךְ II m. (v. חֲסִיךְ) *diminution*; (adv.) *less*. Targ.
Ez. XVI, 47.

חֲסִים, חֲסִילָא, v. sub 'חִים.

חֹסֶם (**חֹסֶם**) m. (חֹסֶם I; b. h. מַחְסֹם *muzzle*.
Kel. XVI, 7 (ed. Dehr. חֹסֶם; Mish. ed. חֹסֶם, incorr.).
Tosef. Sabb. IV (V), 5 חֹסֶם; Sabb. 53^a.

חֲסוּמִית, v. מְחֲסוּמִית.

חֲסִימָה, v. חֲסִימָה.

חֵם, v. חָסַם.

חֲסוּרֵיךְ, v. חָסַר ch.

חֲסוֹת f. (b. h.; חָסָה) *a projecting rock, shady place*.
Ex. R. s. 2, beg. (some ed. חָסוֹת). [Levy Talm. Diet.
reads: חֲסוֹת, cmp. next wds.]

חסד, v. next w.

חֶסְרוֹם m. (חסם, *Pilp.* of חסם, v. חסם a. preced. art.) [*projection, protection,*] *the cartilages forming the ear, helix* &c. Bekh. VI, 1 (37^a) חֶסְרוֹם אָזְנוֹ מִן הָאֵר (ed. חסרום; Mish. ed. a. Ar. חסרום if its ear it split (defective).

from the cartilages (inward).—*Pl.* תְּחִיבָה *gris-tles*. Pes. VII, 11 (84^a) Y. ed. (Mish. a. Bab. ed. תְּחִיבָה; Ms. M. 2 also תְּחִיבָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 30).—Y Snh. VIII, beg. 26^a תְּחִיבָה read: תְּחִיבָה.—V. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה ch. same. Targ. Am. III, 12 (h. text תְּחִיבָה). Targ. Y. Lev. VIII, 23 (h. text תְּחִיבָה, v. תְּחִיבָה); a. e.

תְּחִיבָה, Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXII, 11 מִדָּה, read: מִדָּה, v. תְּחִיבָה L.

תְּחִיבָה f. (v. תְּחִיבָה) *the system of cartilages of the ear, helix and anti-helix*. Bekh. 40^b בִּדְּאֵי אֶזְרָא (Rashi תְּחִיבָה, read: תְּחִיבָה) double ears with one system of &c.—*Pl.* תְּחִיבָה. Ib.—V. תְּחִיבָה.

*תְּחִיבָה (emp. II תְּחִיבָה) *to be scraped*. Denom. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה *to revile, sneer at*. Targ. I Sam. I, 6 וּמִגְדָּה *Ar. s. v. מִחָס (ed. differ. vers.)*. V. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה c. (preced.) *scrubby, lean*.—*Pl. fem.* תְּחִיבָה. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 3 (some ed. תְּחִיבָה; v. 4 תְּחִיבָה); ib. v. 19.

תְּחִיבָה m. (b. h.; תְּחִיבָה I) *kind, God-fearing, submissive, pious, abstemious*. Tem. 15^b תְּחִיבָה בִּדְּאֵי אֶזְרָא *wherever we read (in Talmudic writings), 'It is reported of a pious man', either R. Juda b. Baba it meant or &c.* Sot. III, 4 תְּחִיבָה אֶזְרָא *a foolish saint*. Ab. V, 10 תְּחִיבָה ... שֶׁלֹּהֶם *he who says, Mine is thine and thine is thine, is a hasid*. Ib. 11; a. v. fr.—*Pl.* תְּחִיבָה. Ber. V, 1 תְּחִיבָה הַיּוֹם *the pious men of olden days; a. v. fr.*

תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה ch. 1) same. Targ. Ps. XVIII, 26; a. fr.—B. Kam. 30^a תְּחִיבָה לְמִיחָה *he who desires to be a conscientious man (in business) let him live up to the laws laid down in N'zikin (v. תְּחִיבָה)*. B. Bath. 7^b; a. fr.—Frequ. as a distinguishing surname. M. Kat. 17^a. Ber. 29^b; a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּחִיבָה. Targ. Ps. CXLV, 10; a. e.—Hull. 122^a, a. e. תְּחִיבָה *the meek men of Babylonia, opp. תְּחִיבָה*. M. Kat. 17^a תְּחִיבָה *to the cave where the pious were buried; a. fr.*—*Fem.* תְּחִיבָה. Sabb. 77^b, v. תְּחִיבָה.—2) *graceful*. Targ. Prov. XI, 16. Ib. XVII, 8.

תְּחִיבָה f. 1) fem. of תְּחִיבָה; v. also תְּחִיבָה, s. v. תְּחִיבָה. — 2) (b. h.) *stork*. Hull. 63^a, v. תְּחִיבָה; וְהָיָה לָהּ שֵׁם תְּחִיבָה *and she is named 'the kind' because she acts kindly with her kind*; Midr. Till. to Ps. CIV, 17. Ex. R. s. 35.

תְּחִיבָה f. (תְּחִיבָה) *piety, scrupulousness, abstemiousness; kindness*. Hull. 63^a, v. preced.—B. Mets. 52^b; Hull. 130^b, a. fr. תְּחִיבָה *the conduct of a very scrupulous person*. Ab. Zar. 20^b; Y. Sabb. I, 3^c top; a. fr.

תְּחִיבָה ch. same. Targ. Cant. III, 6; a. e., v. תְּחִיבָה. —Snh. 110^b תְּחִיבָה רַחֵם *R. Ak. has abandoned his (usual) kindness, i. e. his harsh opinion does not agree with the liberality shown elsewhere*.

תְּחִיבָה, v. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה m., תְּחִיבָה c. (תְּחִיבָה II, v. תְּחִיבָה II and תְּחִיבָה II) *rubbed off, lessened; (of animals or plants) stunted, lean*. Men. 29^a תְּחִיבָה חֵטְא *Ar. (ed. תְּחִיבָה; Rashi to Taan. 11^a: תְּחִיבָה, pl.) is there so much reduction (loss in weight by smelting)?—Pl.* תְּחִיבָה; fem. תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה. Targ. Gen. XLI, 19; 20; 27 (interch. with תְּחִיבָה a. תְּחִיבָה, v. תְּחִיבָה).—Pes. 48^a תְּחִיבָה *poor wheat*.

תְּחִיבָה m. (preced.) *a little less*. Targ. Is. XXVI, 12 תְּחִיבָה מִדָּה *a little less that our sins deserved (h. text גַּם, emp. גַּם)*.

תְּחִיבָה, v. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה m. (b. h.; תְּחִיבָה) [*the peeler*,] *name of a species of locusts*. Snh. 94^b. Y. Taan. III, 66^d, v. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה m. (תְּחִיבָה) *weaned child, infant*. Targ. Is. XI, 8 (h. text תְּחִיבָה); a. e.

תְּחִיבָה m., v. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה I f. (תְּחִיבָה I) *muzzling, the law forbidding muzzling* (Deut. XXV, 4). B. Mets. 88^b תְּחִיבָה *thou art warned not to muzzle him*. Ib. 89^a תְּחִיבָה *all things (animals) are implied in the law &c.* Ib. 90^b תְּחִיבָה *it is a real case of muzzling; a. fr.*

תְּחִיבָה II f. (תְּחִיבָה II) 1) = תְּחִיבָה, *steel-edge*. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. III, 7.—2) *varnish, glaze*. Ib. I, 3 (quot. in R. S. to Kel. XI, 4), v. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה, Ex. R. s. 43 תְּחִיבָה, v. קִלְבָּה.

תְּחִיבָה m., תְּחִיבָה f. (תְּחִיבָה I) *strong; hard*. Targ. Ez. XXIII, 31 (32). Targ. Am. II, 9; a. e.—*Pl.* תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה; f. תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 23. Targ. Is. XXVIII, 2. Ib. XXI, 1; Targ. Deut. X, 21 *mighty deeds*.

תְּחִיבָה f. (v. תְּחִיבָה) [*storage*,] *a wicker work used for purposes of storage*. Kel. XVI, 5.

תְּחִיבָה m., pl. תְּחִיבָה (תְּחִיבָה, v. תְּחִיבָה) *stunted grains used for parching*, v. תְּחִיבָה. Ned. 49^b. Pes. 40^b.

תְּחִיבָה f. (contr. of תְּחִיבָה)=תְּחִיבָה. Tosef. Bekh. IV, 13 תְּחִיבָה ed. Zuck. (Var. תְּחִיבָה).—*Pl.* תְּחִיבָה. Ib.

תְּחִיבָה, v. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה m. (תְּחִיבָה) *wanting, less; reduced, lean* (v. תְּחִיבָה a. תְּחִיבָה). Targ. Prov. VII, 7; a. fr.—*Fem.* תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה. *Pl.* תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה. Targ. Gen. XLI, 3; 4; a. e.—V. also תְּחִיבָה ch.

תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה, תְּחִיבָה f. (preced.) *want, absence*. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 48; a. e.—V. תְּחִיבָה.

תְּחִיבָה I f. (=תְּחִיבָה; תְּחִיבָה, emp. Ar. *hassa*) *peeling plants, alliacea, leek plants*. Ter. X, 10 תְּחִיבָה (Ms.

M. תחריסות. Y. ed. תחריסות) except they are combined with leek-plants. Y. ib. 47^b במיני ח' ב'ד מין תחריסות if the same species of leek plants (of T'rūnah and Hūllin) are pressed together. Lam. R. to II, 11, פקעצה.—P. תחריסות. Tosef. Ter. IX, 3 אלו הן מיני ח' ו'ב' (ed. Zuck. תחריסות, Var. תחריסות, תחריסות) the following belong to the leek-plants, common leek, garlic, onion and allium porrum, v. פקעצה.

חֲסִית II f. 1) *saving, protection*. Yalk. Ex. 200 ח' *passing over* (the root פסח) means sparing; (Mekh. Bo, Pisha, s. 11 חֲרִיס).—2) *shady place*, v. חֲסִית.

חָסַף (b.h. **חָטַף**) [*to scrape off*] *to diminish, deduct; to stint, withhold*. Dem. VII, 3 (4) וחָסַף גִּירָתוֹ רַבִּי Ar. a. ed. Y. (Mish. a. Bab. ed. **חָטַף**, Ms. M. repeatedly **חָטַף**) and retains one fig. (which he does not eat). Ib. **לֹא יִחָטַף** (Var. same).—*Part. pass.* **חָטוּף** *stripped, wanting*. Kel. I, 2 וְיִחָטְפוּ בְגָדֵיהֶם (יִחָטְפוּ) and to make unclean the persons alone but not their clothes. Erub. 28^a **יִחָטְפוּ בָנֵיהֶם** Ms. M. a. oth. (ed. **יִחָטְפוּ**) those who want children, opp. **מְרַבֵּי בָנִים**.

Pi. יִסֵּךְ to spare, be regardful, lenient. Tosef. Sot. VI, 7 *לֹא יִסֵּךְ ה' אֱלֹהֵינוּ* the Biblical text (the Lord) spared him (did not rebuke him). Ib. *בְּמִסְכֵּן* לוֹ they (in heaven) spare him. Zeb. 6^b *חֵן ה' הוֹסֵף* the Biblical law has regard to expenses; v. *יִסְכֹּךְ*.

חֲסֵן ch. same, Part. pass. חֲסִינָה q. v. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 3 חֲסֵן, read: חֲסִינָה.

תַּיִסִּי v. תַּסְכּוֹן

חָסַל (b. h.; cmp: preced. wds.) *to peel off, to bare*.
Y. Taan. III, 66^d the locust is called ḥasil וְכִּי הוּסֵל because it bares everything.

חָסִיל **חָסִיל** ch. same, [to scrape off; (cmp. חָסַף, to finish,)] 1) to cease, have done (cmp. גָּמַר). Targ. II Chr. IV, 11.—**חָסִיל** to be exhausted, gone. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLVII, 15. Targ. Y. II Deut. XXXI, 24; a. e.—Targ. Y. II Gen. L, 19 **חָסִילָהּ** the evil is paid off (atoned for; cmp. גָּמַל).—Y. R. Hash. II, 58^b top **מִן דְּחָסִיל** . . . מִן דְּרָ when R. . . had ceased from praying. Gen. R. s. 17, beg. **מִן דְּחָסִילֵין** (not דְּרָ) when they had finished their studies; a. fr.—2) to mature, ripen. Targ. Y. II Num. XVII, 23 (h. text **גָּמַל**).—3) to wean. Targ. I Sam. I, 24 (h. text **גָּמַל**); a. fr.

Af. פֶּחַסֵּל, Pa. פֶּחַס 1) to peel off, lay bare. Targ. O. Deut. XXVIII, 38.—2) to finish. Targ. Y. II Gen. XLIV, 18.—Y. Bicc. I, 64^a לֹא פֶּחַסֵּל finished the sentence (by adding a general rule). Cant. R. beg. מִדָּל לֹא רַב sometimes he goes through the entire alphabet &c.; (Koh. R. to I, 13 פֶּחַסֵּל); a. fr.

Ithpe. אֶתְחַסִּיל *to be weaned.* Targ. O. Gen. XXI, 8
(ed. Berl. אֶתְחַד); a. e.

סָחַק I (b. h.; cmp. preced. wds., esp. **סָחַק** [to withhold, prevent, v. Ez. XXXIX, 11,] 1) to muzzle, esp. to prevent the animal from eating while at work (with ref. to Deut. XXV, 4). B. Mets. 90^a תָּסִיחֻם בל תִּסְחֹקוּם he

trespasses the law forbidding to muzzle (if he prevents the animal from eating). Ib. **הָסוּם פִּרְיוֹ** muzzle my cow. Ib.^b, a. e. **הִצְמִיחַ בָּקוֹל** if he prevents her from eating by shouting at her; a. fr.—Transf. (an adaptation of Deut. l. c. which is followed by the law concerning levitical marriage) *to tie a woman to a man (Yabam) with whom she cannot live*; [Rashi: *to shut a woman's mouth, ignore her objections*]. Yeb. 4^a **שֶׁחַיִן חֹסְמִין אֶתָּהּ** that we do not coerce her (to be the wife of a leper).—2) *to form the rim of basket work or of a leather bag*. Kel. XVI, 2; 3; 4.

Nif. מְנַחֵם to be muzzled, to be prevented from eating while at work. B. Mets. 89^a וְכִּי לִנְחָמִים to draw a parallel between the muzzler (human laborer) and the muzzled (laboring brute).

Hithpa. הִתְחַסַּם, *Nithpa.* נִתְחַסַּם to be bent into a rim.
Kel. XX, 2.

חָסַם ch. same, *to muzzle*; transf. *to silence*. Sot. 35^a
וְחָסַם לִי and they will silence me. Snh. 32^b.

Ithpe. אִתְּחַסֵּם *Ithpe.* אִתְּחַסֵּם, אִתְּחַסֵּם to be muzzled, silenced.
Targ. Ps. XXXII, 9. Ib. CVII, 42.—Snh. 1. c. וְלִיִּתְחַסֵּמוּ
let them be silenced (intimidated).

חָסֵם II (emp. חָסַל) *to peel, scrape, to polish, glaze, harden (steel)*. Tosef. Shebi. VI, 10; Y. ib. VIII, 38^b bot. **אֵין הוֹסְמִין וְב' you must not use it for glazing stoves or ranges.** Tosef. Bets. III, 16 **לְהוֹסֵם for the purpose of glazing them**; Bets. 34^a **הַחוֹסֵם (Pi).**—Y. M. Kat. I, end, 81^a v. infra.—[Tosef. Dem. IV, 12 **מְשִׁיחֵם** read: **מְשִׁיחֵם**]

Pi. חִיסָם same. Bets. l. c., v. supra. Ib. שְׂצִירֶךָ because it is necessary to glaze the tiles (by heating them).

Hithpa. הִתְחַסֵּם *to be glazed.* Y. M. Kat. I, end, 81^a [read: כִּדִּי שִׁתְחַסְמוּ אוֹתָן בְּצִנּוֹן nor must you cool them off suddenly in order that they may be glazed (hardened). V. תִּחְסֵם.

חֲסִים ch. same. *Part. pass.* חֲסִים *bright and hard, flinty.*—*Pl.* חֲסִימִין. Targ. Y. II Deut. VIII, 9; (Y. I שאֲרִיין מִסִּימִין, read: חֲסִימִין fem. pl.). Targ. Y. ib. XXXIII, 25.

Pa. חסם [to scrape, comp. גמגם, חָבַךְ II] to hesitate, be uncertain what to do. Sabb. 147^a וְכִּי חָסַם אֶת יָדָיו he hesitated to hand it to him. Keth. 20^b. B. Mets. 23^b. Hull. 50^a. [Ar. a. some Mss. have חסם; v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v. חסם. Rabb. D. S. to B. Mets. l. c.]

Ithpa. אִתְּחָפָא 1) *to receive a steel edge*; transf. (of the mouth) *to become able to speak*. Lev. R. s. 23; Cant. R. to II, 2 אִתְּחָפָא ר' ר' (who on a former occasion was unable to pronounce a blessing) has received a steel edge, and they named him R. E. Hisma; [Ar.: חָסִים ר' אִתְּחָפָא, v. supra].—2) *to rub against*, transf. (comp. אִתְּחָפָא *to seek a quarrel, to vie with* (v. P. Sm. 1333). Targ. Prov. XXIV, 19 (h. text אִתְּחָפָא).

חֲזַק I 1) *to be strong*. [Targ. Is. LXIII, 15, v. *Ithpa.*].—
V. חֲזַקְתָּ. —2) (cmp. חֹזֵק) *to take possession* (mostly in *Af.*).

Pa. תַּיִסֵּר *to strengthen.* Targ. Is. XXXV, 3 (h. text אָמִיץ).

Af. אָפּ 1) same. Targ. O. Gen. XLIX, 24. Targ. Am. II, 14 (h. text אָפּ); a. e.—2) *to take possession* (for one's self and heirs). Targ. Ps. XXXVII, 29. Targ. O.

Lev. XXV, 46 (Y. תָּסַר, *Pe.*); a. fr.—B. Bath. 148^b bot. יִרְרָה וְיִתְּנָהּ אֵת תְּהִיבָהּ וְיִרְרָה וְיִתְּנָהּ also if he uses the expression *yahsin*, he shall take possession, or *gereth*, he shall inherit, referring to an heir.—3) *to give possession, to bequeathe*. Targ. O. Deut. XXXII, 8 באַחְסָנָה (Y. verbal noun, constr.). Targ. Y. I Num. XI, 26.—4) *to hoard up* (v. תָּסַן). Targ. Am. II, 6; VIII, 6 (h. text נִעְלִים, v. נִעַל).—5) (comp. תָּסַן Hif.) *to hold, have room for*. Y. Snh. X, 29^a top (ref. to II kings VI, 1) לֹא אָ אוֹכְלוֹסִיָּא וְכ' (not אֶסְחִין) it did no longer hold the masses &c.

Ihpa. אֶתְהַסֵּן, אֶתְהַסֵּן 1) *to strengthen one's self, to be-take one's self; to control one's own emotions*. Targ. Jer. III, 8. Targ. Is. LXIII, 15 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. תָּסַן).—Targ. O. Gen. XLIII, 31 (v. וְזָרָה). Targ. I Sam. XIII, 12; a. fr. (h. text תְּהַסֵּן).—2) *to be put in possession*. Targ. Job VII, 3 (h. text תְּהַסֵּן).

תָּסַן II (= תָּסַן I), *Af.* אֶתְהַסֵּן *to wean*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXI, 8.

Ihpa. אֶתְהַסֵּן 1) *to be weaned*. Ib.—2) *to be fully compensated*. Targ. Prov. XI, 31 (h. text רָשָׁעִים).

תָּסַן, v. תָּסַן.

תָּסַן m. (תָּסַן) 1) *strength, power*. Dan. II, 37; v. תָּסַן.—2) *stronghold, store-house* (b.h. תָּסַן).—*Pl.* תָּסַנָּה. Targ. Joel I, 17 Ar. (ed. Lag. תָּסַנָּה; v. תָּסַנָּה).

תָּסַן I (comp. תָּסַן) *to peel off; (neut. verb) to be scaly, rough*.

Pa. תָּסַן *to pound grain* &c. Y. Sabb. VII, 10^b bot. תָּסַן pounds pepper (comp. תָּסַס, Ex. XVI, 14). [Y. B. Mets. II, 8^c bot. תָּסַס, v. תָּסַס.]

Ihpa. תָּסַן [to become white, comp. תָּסַס] *to feel ashamed*. Targ. II Esth. VI, 12.

תָּסַן II, תָּסַפָּא or תָּסַן I m. (preced.) (=h. תָּסַן) 1) *rough clay, clay vessel* (common and easily broken). Targ. O. Lev. XI, 33; a. e.—2) [something with which to peel or scrape,] *fragment of a vessel, potsherd*. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 23.—Yeh. 92^b, a. e., v. תָּסַן. Kidd. 18^a (prov.) תָּסַן לִיהָ נָקִישׁ . . . יִרְדִּיבָנָה לִיהָ דָּ תָּסַן he had a pearl in his hand, and we give him a sherd, i. e. for a valuable object we give him a valueless paper; a. fr.—*Pl.* תָּסַפִּין. Gen. R. s. 14, v. תָּסַן; Midr. Till. to Ps. II; a. e.

תָּסַפָּא, תָּסַן II m. (תָּסַן; comp. תָּסַפָּא) *shame*; (comp. b. h. תָּסַן) *idol*. Y. Ned. I, 37^a top (in answer to the question, 'Does not תָּסַפָּא mean a sherd?') קִרְיִין לָדָּר . . . קִרְיִין לָדָּר לְשׁוֹן אִימֹת . . . קִרְיִין לָדָּר לְשׁוֹן אִימֹת (heres may be used as a substitute for תָּסַן) for it is a gentile dialect, the Nabatæans say תָּסַפָּא for תָּסַן (תָּסַפָּא) (which means *shame* or *idol*); Y. Naz. I, beg. 51^a (corr. acc.); v. Ned. 10^b top.

תָּסַפִּיָּה pr.n.pl. *Haspiah* (*Hasbeya*), a border town in Northern Palestine. Y. Dem. II, 22^d top; Tosef. Shebi. IV, 10 צַפִּיָּה ed. Zuck. (Var. תָּסַפִּיָּה).

תָּסַפִּיָּה f. (תָּסַן) 1) *scaly skin*. Num. R. s. 19; Koh. R. to VII, 23 רִגְלוֹתֵיהֶם לִדְרֹגָה . . . רִגְלוֹתֵיהֶם לִדְרֹגָה the feet of chickens resemble (as to their covering) the scale-covered skin of the fish, v. תָּסַפִּיָּה.—2) *scab, eruption*. Sabb. 133^b,

sq. לִיהָ דָּר . . . לִיהָ דָּר (Ms. M. תָּסַן) he who washes his face and does not dry it well, will get a scab. Ab. Zar. 28^b, sq. (Rashi: תָּסַן).

תָּסַר, תָּסַר I (b. h.; comp. תָּסַל) [*to scrape off*], *to diminish, take off; to be diminished, less; to want, miss; to be imperfect*. Snh. 68^a וְכ' יֵת I skimmed of the knowledge of my teachers no more than a dog takes who licks out of the sea. Ib. וְכ' they skimmed of my knowledge &c.; Cant. R. to I, 3 וְכ' what wisdom I skimmed of the Law, was no more than &c., v. תָּסַר. Ib. וְכ' my teachers carried off at least a real smattering of it &c. B. Kam. 20^a bot. תָּסַר what loss have I occasioned to thee?—Ib.^b, a. fr. תָּסַר . . . תָּסַר the one profits while the other loses nothing (therefore can claim no damages). Lev. R. s. 1 מִתְּסַר, v. תָּסַר. Men. 30^a, a. e. is it possible that the Book of the Law wanted one letter yet (to be written) &c.?—Pesik. R. s. 3 (ref. to תָּסַר, Gen. XLVIII, 7) שְׁתָּסַרְתִּיהָ for I miss her; a. fr.

Pi. תָּסַר *to lessen, omit; to deprive*. Ker. 6^a דָּרִי if he left out one of its ingredients. Erub. 13^a וְכ' for if thou omit one letter. Koh. R. to I, 15 (ref. to תָּסַר, ib.) וְכ' as soon as a man deprives himself of the words of the Law (neglecting them); ib. תָּסַר (*Hif.*). Y. Snh. XI, beg. 30^a אֶפְרָיִם even if on inflicting an injury (v. תָּסַר) he did not create a diminution (open wound); a. fr.—*Part. pass.* תָּסַר, constr. תָּסַר *wanting, requiring*. R. Hash. 6^a תָּסַר wanting time, i. e. too young for sacrifice. Ker. II, 1 מִתְּסַר requires a ceremony of atonement (before he may partake of a sacred meal). Gen. R. s. 32, a. e. תָּסַר, v. תָּסַר. Hull. 25^a, v. תָּסַר.—Y. B. Mets. V, 10^c bot. תָּסַר wanting one action to be available; a. fr.—*Pl.* constr. תָּסַר. Ker. I. c. וְכ' there are four persons requiring a ceremony of atonement before being permitted &c., v. supra; a. fr.

Hif. תָּסַר same, v. supra.

תָּסַר, תָּסַר ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XVI, 18 (O. ed. Berl. תָּסַר, oth. ed. תָּסַר) had less. Targ. Deut. II, 7; a. fr.—Nidd. 68^a תָּסַר, v. תָּסַר; a. e.

Pa. תָּסַר 1) same, v. supra.—2) *to lessen, deprive, reduce*. Targ. Ps. VIII, 6. Targ. Koh. IV, 8; a. fr.—Snh. 22^a וְכ' תָּסַר v. תָּסַר, a. e.—*Part. pass.* תָּסַר (v. preced. *Pi.*) *wanting*. Targ. Y. Num. XI, 32.—Bets. 24^a; Bekh. 39^a, a. fr. תָּסַר תָּסַר (or תָּסַר *Ihpa.*) the relation is defective (a clause has been omitted).

תָּסַר II m., תָּסַר, תָּסַר f. 1) *wanting, defective; less*. Sabb. VII, 2 אַרְבַּעִים דָּרִי אַרְבַּעִים forty (labors) less one. B. Bath. VII, 2, v. תָּסַר. Ib. 89^b וְכ' a measure too small or too large. Tosef. Taan. I, 2 הַשָּׁנָה דָּרִי אִם if the year had a deficiency of rain; Y. ib. I, 64^b; a. fr.—*Pl.* תָּסַר, תָּסַר . . . תָּסַר. Macc. 23^a כֹּחַ תָּסַר of feeble physics; a. fr.—Esp. a) (calendar) תָּסַר *a defective month* (of 29 days), opp. מִלָּא of thirty days. B. Mets. 59^b וְכ' and he made a mistake between a full and a defective month (thought it was the thirtieth day of the preceding month). R. Hash. 19^b; a. fr.—*Pl.* as ab. Ib.—

b) (orthogr.) *a defective writing, omission of the vowel letter*, opp. מלא (plene), e. g. חֹדֶשׁ, plene *month*.—*Pl. f.* חֲסִירוֹת. Erub. 13^a; Kidd. 30^a ויחירוהו ח' the rules concerning *defective* and *plene*; a. fr.—2) *creating a defect*. Hag. 3^b (ref. to Koh. XII, 11) ח' וכו' you might think, as the nail (driven in) creates a hole and not an addition, ח' וכו' חֲסִירִין וכו' so do the words of the Law &c.; Yalk. Koh. 989 end ח' וכו' חֲסִירִין וכו'.

חָסֵר, constr. חֲסֵר ch. same. Targ. I Kings XI, 22. Targ. I Sam. XXI, 16; a. fr.—Targ. II Esth. III, 8 ח' ח' one month is defective (of 29 days).—*Pl.* חֲסִירִין, חֲסִיר. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 12 (ed. Wil. חֲסִירִין, v. חֲסִיר).—Targ. II Esth. I. c. (ed. Lag. חֲסִירִין) *starving*.

*חֲסֵר m. (preced.) *diminution*. Keth. 66^b, v. מִלֵּח.

חֲסֵרוֹן (b. h.), חֲסֵרוֹן, ח' m. (preced.) 1) *want, loss*.—מִנְקָה ח' loss of money. Sabb. 157^a, a. fr., v. מִנְקָה. Kidd. 32^b ח' כִּסֵּס with which no material loss is connected. Lev. R. s. 5 חֲסֵרוֹן הַמֶּלֶךְ the Lord replace thy deficiency; Ber. 16^b. Tosef. Taan. I, 2 נִחְרַתְּ לָהּ חֲסֵרוֹתָ the year's deficiency (of rain) will be supplied to him (who prays); Y. ib. I, 64^b חֲסֵרוֹתָ. Ib.^d top (ref. to Job XXX, 3) ח' בִּיאָה ח' בִּיאָה when thou seest scarcity &c.; (Gen. R. s. 31; s. 34 חֲסֵר, v. נִלְמַד. Hull. 47^b, a. fr. ח' נִקְבַּח שֵׁשׁ בִּי ח' a perforation connected with a loss of substance. Ib.; Bekh. 39^a, a. e. ח' מִבְּפִנִּים ח' a deficiency of substance inside of an organ is not considered a defect (in ritual law); a. fr.

חֲסֵרָנָא, חֲסֵרוֹנָא, v. חֲסֵרָנָא.

חָסֵר, חָסֵר, v. חָסֵר.

חָסֵר m. (cmp. b. h. חָסֵר; חָסֵר I) 1) *border, shore*. Num. R. s. 13 (ref. to Num. VII, 26) חָסֵר חָסֵר (Kaf (bowl) means the same as *haf* (shore), as it is said (Ps. XCVIII, 8) rivers strike the *Kaf*.—2) (cmp. חֲסֵרָא) [*rim, ridge*,] *ward of a lock* (פִּתְחוֹת); *bit of a key* (corresponding to the ward); *pivot of a door* (v. Sm. Ant. s. vv. Cardo, Clavis). Sabb. VIII, 6 חָסֵר bone large enough to make of it a *haf*; expl. ib. 81^a חֲסֵר פִּתְחוֹת the rims (ward) of a lock; Y. ib. 11^b חֲסֵר כִּרְגִיד חָסֵר what *haf* is meant? (Answ.) the key-ward; ib. חָסֵר חָסֵר (R. Judah) uses *haf* in the sense of a key-bit, and here (Sabb. l. c.) in the sense of a key-ward.—3) *the border of a web*, used for starting a new web by fastening the warp to it. Y. ib. VII, 10^c, v. חָסֵר IV.—*Pl.* חֲסֵרִים, חֲסֵר. Kel. XIII, 6 חָסֵר חָסֵר if the lock is of wood and its key-bits of metal (ed. Dehr. חֲסֵרִין). Ib. XIV, 8 חָסֵר חָסֵר if the teeth of the bit are broken off (damaged). Sabb. 81^a, v. supra. Y. ib. IV, 7^a top חֲסֵרִים לְסִטְרוֹתָ borders used for weaving veils. Cant. R. to III, 10 (expl. פִּתְחוֹת, I Kings VII, 50) חֲסֵרִים, read: חֲסֵרִים פִּתְחוֹת the pivots; (Pesik. R. s. 6 חֲסֵרִים שְׁבִיחוֹתָ, v. בְּלוֹשִׁין, v. חֲסֵרִין).—Kel. XI, 4 חֲסֵרִין = חֲסֵרִין.

חָסֵר, חָסֵר, v. חָסֵר.

חֲפִירִית, v. חֲפִירִית.

חֲפִירִית m. (pl. of חֲפִירִית; חֲפִירִית) *covering* over burnt clay vessels. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. III, 14; ib. Par. V (IV), 2 חֲפִירִית חֲפִירִית ed. Zuck. (ed. corrupt) if he removes the covering and finds dust on the vessels (proving that none had touched them; v. R. S. to Par. V, 1 for correct version).

חֲפִירִית, v. חֲפִירִית.

חֲפִירִית, v. חֲפִירִית.

חֲפִירִית m. (preced.) 1) *covering, wrapping*. Kel. XVI, 8 חֲפִירִית חֲפִירִית (חֲפִירִית) whatever is intended for wrapping, opp. חֲסֵר, casing. Ib. XXVI, 6. Tosef. ib. B. Bath. IV, 11; a. e.—*Pl.* חֲפִירִית, חֲפִירִית. Ib. XVI, 8 חֲפִירִית חֲפִירִית the wrapping of a lance &c.—2) *upholstered seat*. Ib. XXII, 4 חֲפִירִית חֲפִירִית whose seat is missing; (Eduy. I, 11 חֲפִירִית, Ms. M. חֲפִירִית, Mish. Nap. חֲפִירִית, v. Rabad a. l.). Kel. l. c. 6 חֲפִירִית חֲפִירִית whose middle cushion (of the three forming the seat) is wanting.—*Pl.* as ab. Ib. 5 חֲפִירִית חֲפִירִית (ed. Dehr. חֲפִירִית) whose seats were not movable (v. Rabad to Eduy. l. c.); a. fr.—[Tosef. Sabb. IV (V), 7 חֲפִירִית ed. Zuck., read with ed.: חֲפִירִית.]

חֲפִירִית, constr. חֲפִירִית, same, *covering, coating, overlaying*. Targ. Ex. XXXVIII, 17; 19 (h. text חֲפִירִית). Targ. Is. XXX, 22.

חֲפִירִית, v. חֲפִירִית.

חֲפִירִית, v. חֲפִירִית.

חֲפִירִית m. (חֲפִירִית) *digger, attendant of earth-work on farms*.—*Pl.* חֲפִירִית. Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 14 (ed. Zuck. חֲפִירִית, corr. acc.; Y. ib. IX, beg. 12^a חֲפִירִית).

חֲפִירִית m., pl. חֲפִירִית, v. חֲפִירִית.

חֲפִירִית f., constr. חֲפִירִית, v. חֲפִירִית.

חֲפִירִית I f. (חֲפִירִית) *pit*. Yeb. 121^a; Ber. 33^a חֲפִירִית; (Tosef. Yeb. XIV, 4; Y. ib. XVI, 15^c חֲפִירִית).

חֲפִירִית II f. (preced.) *products of the earth gained by digging*, opp. to those gained by cutting; *bulbs, roots* &c. [Also used in Chald. phraseology.] Tosef. Ned. IV, 3 חֲפִירִית חֲפִירִית (Var. חֲפִירִית) if one vows abstinence from *hăḥḥrah*, he is forbidden melons &c.; Y. ib. VII, beg. 40^b חֲפִירִית (corr. acc.). Bekh. 52^b חֲפִירִית (if on the father's death) what was available of the products of the ground was classed under *h*. (vegetable, e. g. green of grains), and now it is *shublé* (ears); B. Bath. 124^a (Ms. M. חֲפִירִית). Yeb. 63^a חֲפִירִית invest a hundred Zuz in land, and you will have salt and common vegetable.

חֲפִירִית f., pl. חֲפִירִית (preced.) *fruits belonging to the class of hăḥḥrah, inferior produces*. Pesik. Asser, p. 100^a; Tanh. R'eh 18; Yalk. Deut. 897.

תפירתא f., constr. **תפירת** (preced. wds.) *digging, mine*.—לבא ד' לבא mine of the heart, seat of deep-laid plans. Targ. Ps. LXXIII, 7, v. חוטבא.

***תפושית** f. (תפש) *a grant of emancipation, pardon, liberty*. Gen. R. s. 53, a gloss expl. הורגיה (some ed. חפשייה; Yalk. Gen. 92 חפשייה).

תפושיתא, חפושית, v. תפש.

תפו (b. h.) *to be in haste, to hurry*.

תפ *to be hurried, excited*. Pirke d'R. El. ch. XXVI נבדל ונתפס frightened and excited.

תפון m. (b. h.; preced.) *haste, being hurried*. Ber. 9^a (ref. to Ex. XII, 11) עד שעה ד' (which means, you may eat of the Passover lamb) up to the time of leaving in haste. Ib. כל שעה ד' וי' (they differ) as to the time of *hippazon*; R. El. saying דמציירי *hipp*. refers to the hastening of the Egyptians (ib. 30, sq., at night), while R. Ak. refers it to ד' ישראל the haste of the Israelites (in the morning, Num. XXXIII, 3); Mekh. Bo, s. 7 זה תפון זה שכינה this (Ex. XII, 11) refers to &c. Ib. שכינה ד' the haste (anxiety) of the Deity. Sifré Deut. 130 (ref. to Dent. XVI, 3) לישאל ולמצרים you might think, there was anxiety (fear) on the part of Israel and of Egypt. Pes. IX, 5. Ib. 96^a וכ' נאכל בוד' זה this was eaten in haste, but no other &c.—Ex. R. s. 19; a. e.

תפי *barefooted*, v. תפא I.

תפה, תפי (b. h.; cmp. תפה I) 1) *to cover, spread over*. Hull. III, 7 וכ' תפי and whose wings cover the largest portion of its body. Sot. IX, 15 (49^a) ותפי and covered their heads (in shame).—Part. pass. תפוי. Esth. R. to VI, 12 ותפי ראש וכ' and his head covered (in shame) over what had happened to him; Meg. 16^a.—2) *to bend, curve*. Yoma 47^a וכ' תפי he bends three of his fingers (grasping with them) up to &c.; cmp. תפן.

תפי 1) *to cover, strew over*. Tosef. Kil. I, 15 תפי who covers up (mixed seeds with earth); M. Kat. 2^b; Macc. 21^b. Ib. תפי ed. (Ms. M. תפי). Y. Kil. VII, 31^b לא במחפה is it not because in plowing over he covers the seeds up? Shebi. IV, 5 תפי בעפר he must not cover it (the cut) with loose ground, opp. to (כסה) covering with stones. Y. Taan. II, beg. 65^a תפי אבותינו our ancestors covered it (the reader's desk) with gold, and we with dust. Nidd. 16^a ותפי and semen virile may have covered it up; a. e.—2) *to cover over, to protect from justice, to be partial*. Shebu. 39^a תפי because they (the publican's or robber's relations) protect him. Ex. R. s. 30 תפי אורי tried to protect him; a. e.—3) (תפי) [to heap up words,] *to invent fictions* (v. II Kings XVII, 9). Gen. R. s. 94 (play on תפי, ib. XLVI, 21) תפי רברים וכ' about whom they invented a fiction (Gen. XXXVII, 3).

תפא, תפי ch. same, *to cover, overlay*. Targ. Ex. XXXVI, 34; a. fr.—Targ. Ez. XXVI, 19 ותפי they shall cover thee up (bury).—Targ. Y. Deut. XXXII, 11 ותפי he spread over them the shade etc.—Ab. Zar. 39^a

תפי Ms. M. (ed. תפי, incorr.) he put a basket over it. Sot. 22^b ותפי v. תפי II.

תפי 1) *to cover, overlay*. Targ. Is. XL, 19; a. e.—Part. pass. תפא, pl. תפין, f. תפין. Targ. Ex. XXVI, 32.—2) as preced. **תפי**. 2. Targ. Y. Lev. XX, 5 (cmp. Shebu. 39^a).

תפי *to cover, overlay*. Targ. Ex. XXVI, 29; a. e. (ed. Berl. תפי Pe.).

תפי *to be covered*. Targ. I Kings XVIII, 45. Targ. Is. XLII, 22 תפי were covered with shame (h. text תפי); a. e.

תפי I m. (preced.) 1) *cover, overlaying*.—Pl. תפי. Targ. Y. Num. XVII, 3, sq.; v. תפי. —2) (adj.; cmp. תפי) *bending over, concerned*. Koh. R. to I, 3 ד' (some ed. תפי) he is concerned about himself (his honor, because he has not been invited.)

תפי II m. (v. תפי II a. תפי I; cmp. תפי) *barefooted* (in mourning). Gen. R. s. 100 ד' נפי (some ed. תפי) went out barefooted, opp. סגור.

תפי, v. תפי I.

תפי f. (תפי) *the priest's taking handfuls of incense* (Lev. XVI, 12). Yoma 19^a תפי (they took him to the house of Abtinah) to teach him the manipulation of *ḥăḥnah*. Ib. תפי and he learned *ḥăḥ*. Ib. 49^a בתפי with what the dying highpriest had seized with his hands. Men. 11^a ד' תפי is there not *ḥăḥnah* among the difficult priestly functions?; a. e.

תפי f. (תפי) *to collect*, cmp. Arab. *ḥafaš*, a. *ḥafš*) *a small leather bag, valise* (for documents &c.). B. Mets. I, 8, expl. ib. 20^b קטנה תפי; Gitt. III, 3; ib. 28^a. Yoma 75^b תפי כמו שמינה Ms. M. (ed. תפי) as if lying (pressed) in a valise. [Also in Ch.] Y. B. Mets. II, 8^c תפי covered up with a bag. Pesik. B'shall. p. 93^a [read:] תפי my valise here and my cloak.

תפי I f. (תפי I) *covering*. M. Kat. 12^b.

תפי II f. (תפי II) *cleansing the head* with a detergent, comb &c. B. Kam. 82^b תפי ordained (for women before bathing) cleansing &c. Nidd. 66^b. Y. Maas. Sh. II, 53^c תפי; Tosef. ib. II, 1 תפי when she cleanses her hair.

***תפיות**, Cant. R. to III, 10, v. תפי.

***תפיותא** I f. (תפי I) *being bent*; תפי *humiliation, sorrow*. Targ. Lam. III, 65 Ar. (ed. תפיות, h. text תפי).

תפיותא II (תפיותא, Ar.) f. (תפי I) *preparation for the huppah* (v. תפי). Keth. 17^a תפי מישוחא ד' do you speak of oil used at bridal arrangements? Ar.; [oth. opin. (תפי II) oil used for curing sores of the head, v. תפי].

תפי f. (תפי) *use of the root תפי, finding pleasure*. Gen. R. s. 80; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXII (ref. to Mal. III, 12).

תפי m. (part. pass. of תפי) *one for whom a grave is dug*. Koh. R. to X, 7 תפי a dead man is better

off than he; Sabb. 151^b **וְהַפִּיר וְקִבֵּר** *one who is dead and buried.*

חפירה, v. חפירה.

חִפְּשָׁה f. (חָפַשׂ) *searching, digging*. Pes. 31^b כַּמָּה חִפְּשָׁה הַכֶּלֶב how far does the dog reach in digging?

חֲפִישׁוּתָא, v. חֲפִישׁוּתָא.

חִפְיָתָא f. (v. חָף) *fish remaining on the shore after the water receded, mud-fish*. Cant. R. to I, 4 (ref. to חֲרִיץ *Job* XLI, 14, cmp. חָפָא *ה' מקרעא כהרא ד' jumping like raked fish*. Y. Ab. Zar. II, 42^a חִפְיָתָא; cmp. חִפְשָׁא.

חֶפֶן [to bend the fingers, form a hollow of the hand, denom. **חִפְּפָן**; whence] to take handfuls. Maas. Sh. II, 5 **אִם בָּלַל וְרָ' וְכ'** if he mixed the coins up and took by handfuls, you go by the proportion of the coins mixed. Y. ib. 53^c **כְּבִלְלָא חִפְּפָא** it is as in the case of him who &c.—Esp. (of the priest) to take grabs of incense with both hands (v. **חִפְּפָא**). Yoma V, 1. Ib. 47^a **אִדָּא חִפְּפָא וְכ'** used to grab &c.; a. fr.

Nif. נִיפֵן to be grabbed. Y. Maas. Sh. 1. c. הַנְּבִלִין
וְהַנְּקִרְפִּין the coins which were mixed up and then collect-
ed by handfuls.

חָפֵן ch. same. Yoma 47^b (ref. to Lev. XVI, 12) **כְּדַחְפְּתֵי אִישׁוֹ** as people usually grab. Gen. R. s. 5 **הוּא יִכְרֹם** he who takes a grab takes twice as much as he who fills his fist, v. **קָמַץ**; Yalk. Josh. 14.

חֹפֶן *m.* (h. h.; preced. wds.) *the hollow of the hand* formed by bending the fingers so as to touch the wrist, *contrad.* חֲפִיץ; *a handful*. Gen. R. s. 5 חֲפֵי מֹשֶׁה *the quantity of a handful of Moses' hand*. Ex. R. s. 11 מֵלֶא חֲפֵי מֹשֶׁה *his (Moses') handful and that of Aaron*; a. fr.—Du. חֲפִינִים, *Yoma V, 1 מֵלֶא חֲפִינֵי* *his two handfuls*. Ib. 47^a חֲפִינֵי. Ex. R. l. c. *לקחו חֲפִינֵיהֶם . . . both of them took, each his handfuls*; a. fr. [Tosef. B. Mets. IX, 14 חֲפֵן ed., read סִפֵּן as ed. Zuck.].

מִלֵּא **חֻפֵּינָא** **חֻפְּנָא** ch. same. Targ. Koh. IV, 6 **מִלֵּא** **חֻפֵּינָא**, read: **חֻפֵּינָא**.—*Pl.* **חֻפֵּינָא**. Ib. Targ. Ex. IX, 8. Targ. Ez. I, 8; a. e.—Sabb. 62^b **מִלֵּא** **חֻפֵּינָא** by handfuls, liberally.

***הַפִּנִּי** (v. **הַיִּפּוּה** I) of *Haifa*. Keth. 103^a (v. Rashi); Y. ib. XII, 35^a top; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top **הַפִּנִּים** v. **הַפִּנּוּס**.

חָפַס = h. חָפַשׁ 1) *to dig*. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 33 (ed. Amst. **חָפַס**). Targ. Job III, 20.—Y. B. Mets. II, 8^e bot. **וְחִסְפָּהּ**, read: **וְחָפְסָהּ** *to grab*. Targ. Y. I. Num. XI, 8 (some ed. **חָפַ** *Pa.*; h. text **חָפְסָהּ**). Targ. Job III, 21.

Pa. תַּפֶּס, תַּפֶּשׁ same. *Ib.* XXXIX, 21 מִתְּפִשִּׁין ed. Lag.
(oth. ed. מתפרין).

חָפַף I (b. h.; cmp. **כָּפַף**, **גָּבַב**) to bend over, to cover; transf. to be anxious, to care. Meg. 26^a; Zeb. 53^b sq.
וְכִי חָפַף בְּנֵי בִנְיָמִן . . . **מִצָּרָה** . . . Benjamin took pains . . .

to conquer it, as it says (Deut. XXXIII, 12) he (Benjamin) is bent over it &c. [Rashi: *rubbs his head*, v. דָּבַח II.]

חֹפֶה, חוּף, *Polel* חוּפֶה ch. same. Targ. Y. I. Deut. XXXII, 11 חֹפֶה. (Y. II מחססהה, read: מתחפה).

Ithpol. אֶתְחַוֶּה same. Targ. O. ib. (h. text יִרְחֶה).

Palp. הפֶּתַח, v. supra.

חָפַף II (cmp. **חָפַס**) to scrape, rub, esp. to cleanse one's head, rub, comb. Sabb. 31^a וְהָיָה הִלֵּל חוֹפֵף וְכ' Ms. M. (ed. (וחלל חפה) and Hillel was washing his head. Naz. VI, 3 וְכ' a Nazir may wash (rub with his hand) his hair. Ib. בְּאֶרְצָה לֹא יִחָוֶה he must not use an earth, v. נָשַׁר. Yalk. Gen. 150 (play on חָפַס, Gen. XLVI, 21) לֹא חָפַפְתִּי I did not wash (my head) or comb. Tosef. Ter. X, 4 שְׂדֵיחָת וְכ' ed. Zuck. which a priest's daughter has used for washing her hair; ib. Maas. Sh. II. 1 שִׁחַח

חָפַף ch. same, *to rub*. Targ. Jer. VI, 26 חָפּוּ רֹאשׁוֹ
rub your heads with ashes (h. text חֲרַפְלֵשׁ).—Part. pass.
חָפִיף, pl. **חָפִיפִין**. Targ. Ez. XXVII, 30.

חֶפְפִּית f. (preced. wds., cmp. חֶפְפִּיךָ) *sore, eruption*.
Sabb. 77^b; Y. Ber. IX, 13^c hot. Cmp. חֶפְפִּיפֶּתָא.

פָּצַע (b.h.; cmp. **פָּצַח** I) 1) *to bend* (v. Job XLi, 17); **הִפְצִיץ** *to be busy with, to be anxious, desire*.—Pesik Hahod. 74^b **אָרַחֵם לְגִזְלוֹת דָּ' הוּא דָּ' לְגִזְלוֹת דָּ' אָרַחֵם** He is anxious to redeem you; **יִבְּרַח בְּנֵי אֲדָמָה**; Pesik. R. s. 15 **לְגִזְלוֹת אֲדָמָה**; Cant. R. to II, 8; a. e.—[2] *to hold in one's hand*, cmp. **הִפְצִיץ**; v. next w.]

חֶפֶץ m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *thing* (held in hand), *object*. B. Mets. IV, 10 זזה בכמה ח' *how much is this worth?* Cant. R. to I, 4 טוב ח' *any good thing*; a. fr.—2) *concern, business; desire, desirable object*. Ib.; Pesik. Sos, p. 147^a אין ח' מן טוב ממך ל' ח' I have nothing more desirable than thyself. Koh. R. to V, 7 נעשה חֶפֶצוֹ his desire was fulfilled. Num. R. s. 19 לא תוורני מן חֶפְצִי ו' *do not turn me off from (refuse) my desire which &c.*; a. fr.—**חֶפְצִים** M. Kat. 9^b (ref. to Prov. III, 15, a. VIII, 11) חֶפְצֵי שָׁמַיִם *but heavenly affairs* (religious deeds) are equal to it (the study of the Law). Y. Peah I, 15^d bot. (ref. to Prov. I. c.) חֶפְצֵי שָׁמַיִם 'desirable things', that means jewels and pearls, 'thy desirable things', that means &c. Ib. חֶפְצֵיךָ וְחֶפְצֵי ו' *thy treasures and my treasures cannot compare to what I sent you*; Gen. R. s. 35, end.—Sabb. 113^a (ref. to Is. LVIII, 13) חֶפְצֵיךָ אֲסוּרין ח' שָׁמַיִם ו' *thy pursuits are forbidden (on the Sabbath), but heavenly affairs (consultation about public welfare, education &c.) are permitted*; ib. 150^a; a. fr.

חֶפְזָא ch. same, esp. *a sacred object held in hand at the delivery of an oath.* Shebu. 38^b צריך לאתפושי ד' בידה the judge must make him hold an object (Torah) in his hand. Ib. וילא תפיס ד' ... והאי דריגא דאשבע Ms. F. margin (v. Rabb. D. S. a l. note 40) a judge that administers an oath by the Lord ..., while the affirmant holds no object &c. Ib. דואל נקיש ד' (Ms. M. מרעם) for he had nothing in his hand.—B. Kam. 91^a וכ' למימד

to give an opinion on the fact whether or not he has caused that injury.

חִפְצָא **חִפְצָא** **חִפְצָא** m. a kind of *peas*. *Pl.* חִפְצָא (חִפְצָא). *Hull.* 52^a (Ar. חִפְצָא, expl. עֲפָצִים).

חִפְר (b. h.; cmp. חִפֵּשׁ) *to dig, hollow out*. B. Kam. V, 5 וְכִי הוֹחֵפֵר בּוֹר וְכִי if one hollows out a pit on private ground, but opens it on public ground; Tosef. ib. VI, 4. B. Mets. 50^a, v. אִישׁ II. Midr. Sam. ch. XXXII, end לְחַפְּרֵי to dig graves, v. חִפֵּר; a. fr.

חִפְר I ch. same, 1) *to dig*. Targ. Ps. VII, 16 (Ms. כְּרָא). Targ. Gen. XXVI, 15; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* חִפְרִי q. v.—2) (transf.) *to plan, espy*. Targ. Prov. XVI, 27. Targ. Job XXXIX, 29.

חִפְר II (b. h.; חִפֵּר; cmp. חִתֵּר) *to be white, be ashamed*. Targ. Prov. XIII, 5.

חִפְר m. (חִפֵּר) *grave-digging*. Y. Taan. IV, end, 69^c חִפְרֵי הַדֶּבֶר the generation of the wilderness ceased; Lam. R. introd. (R. Z'era). Y. l. c. לֵךְ צֵא go out for grave-digging; (Lam. R. l. c.; Midr. Sam. ch. XXXII, end לְחַפְּרֵי).

חִפְרִיתָא f. name of a *root* (?) Y. Shebi. III, 34^c bot.

חִפְשׁ (b. h.; cmp. חִפֵּר), *Pi.* חִפְשׁ *to dig, search*. Pes. II, 3 לְחַפֵּשׁ אַחֲרָיו ... כל what the dog cannot reach by digging for it. Sabb. 89^a וְכִי חִפְשֵׁתִי וְכִי I searched all over the world. Cant. R. to I, 1 וְכִי אם אֶחָד מִחִפְשֵׁי אֲחֵרֵי וְכִי if thou wilt dig after the words of the Law as for secret treasures; a. fr.

חִפְשׁ, *Pa.* חִפְשׁ, v. חִפֵּס.

חִפְשׁ (b. h.) [*to be white*, cmp. Arab. *hafaš decorticare*, cmp. חִפֵּר II.] *to be free* (cmp. חִפֵּר II). V. next w.

Pi. חִפְשׁ *to deliver*. Pesik. R. s. 8 (ref. to חִפְשׁ, Zeph. I, 12) לֹא הוֹרָא קוֹרֵא כְּמִי' אֵלָא שִׁי' אֲחַפֵּשׁ וְכִי read not the word with *Samme* but with *Shin*, 'I shall deliver &c.'; Yalk. Zeph. 567.

Pu. חִפְשׁ *to be set free*. Kerith. 11^a (ref. to Lev. XIX, 20) מְכַלֵּל דְּהוּא דִּי this implies that he (her betrothed) has been liberated, is a freedman.

חִפְשִׁי (b. h.; preced.) 1) fem. *freedom*. Pesik. R. s. 8 (ref. to Zeph. I, 12) אֲנִי אוֹרְתָא לָהּ I shall lead her out to liberty (v. preced.); a. fr.—2) masc. *free, exempt*. Nidd. 61^b, a. e. (ref. to Ps. LXXXVIII, 6) נִעְשָׂה בְּיוֹם דִּי when one is dead, one is free from religious duties. Tanh. Emor. 2 (ref. to וַיְהַחֲפֵשׂ, I Sam. XXVIII, 8) נִעְשָׂה דִּי מִן הַמַּלְכוּת divested himself of the (insignia of) government; Lev. R. s. 26 (not לְמַלְכוּת); Midr. Sam. ch. XXIV, v. פְּגִינָקָא; a. fr.

חִפְשִׁיתָא f. (preced. wds.) *scrapings, sediment*. Lam. R. introd. (B. Abbahu 2), (interpreting Ezek. XXIV, 6) חִפְשִׁיתָא בְּגוּוּרָה whose sediments (lowest classes) remain within her; (Ar. ed. Koh. יוֹרֵה דְּחַפְשִׁיתָא לְגוּוּרָה); Yalk. Ez. 362.

חִפְתָּ or **חִפְתָּ** f. (חִפֵּה I, v. חִפֵּא) *border* of a garment (*limbus*), a kind of front bosom in which things can be hidden. Sabb. X, 3 (92^a) וְכִי חִלְקִי Ms. M. (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note, ed. יבִּשְׁפֵר) in the bosom of his shirt. Yoma 77^b מִדֵּי חִלְקִי ... וְכִי Ms. M. (ed. מִדְּחִתָּהּ) provided he takes not his hand out of the bosom of his shirt (to throw his cloak over his shoulder). Sabb. 96^b, v. חִפֵּא.—Denom.

חִפְתָּ *to provide with a bosom or border*. Part. pass. חִפְתָּ. Shek. III, 2 בְּפִרְגוֹרֵי דִּי ... חִפְתָּ he who takes the money out of the Temple cell must not enter with a bordered cloak (in order not to create suspicion; Ms. M. חִפְתָּ, Mish. Pes. חִפְתָּ, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.).—*Pl.* חִפְתָּ. Midr. Sam. ch. XXI וְכִי נִמְצְאוּ דִּי the garments were found (to fit David) forming a bosom, not dragging along &c.; (Lev. R. s. 26, a. e. עֲשִׂינָהּ as if made for him).

Pi. חִפְתָּ *to fold the bosom*. Tosef. Ber. VII, 18 לְחַפְּתָּהּ ed. Zuck. (Var. חִפְתָּ) to form the bosom of his shirt, while he never had &c.

חִפְתָּ ch., v. next w.

חִפְתָּא **חִי** ch.=ח. חִפְתָּ. Gen. R. s. 75 יְהִיבְתִּיהָ בְּחִפְתִּי I put him in my pocket, i. e. I outwitted him.—Denom. חִפְתָּ, part. pass. pl. חִפְתָּ *bosomed*. Ib. s. 100; Y. Kil. IX, 32^b top חִפְתָּ חִפְתָּ (מֵאֲנִין) white, bosomed garments; Y. Keth. XII, 35^a top חִפְתָּ. Y. M. Kat. III, 83^c top (expl. סְנִינִי) חִפְתָּ garments without bosoms; (Gen. R. s. 100 בּוֹרֵעִין v. סְנִינִי).

Af. חִפְתָּ *to put in the bosom*, i. e. *to outwit*. Gen. R. s. 80 וְאֶחָדָם לְמַחְפָּה וְאֶחָדָם לְמַחְפָּה they intended to outwit (Jacob), and they were outwitted.

Ithpa. חִפְתָּ *to be outwitted*, v. supra.

חִץ (b. h.; חִצֵּץ I) 1) *wedge, arrow*. Mikv. X, 8 חִץ שְׂרוּא an arrow sticking in a person's body; Tosef. ib. VII (VIII), 9. Arakh. 15^b מִדֵּי אֶמְדָּה חִץ the range of an arrow is forty five cubits. Ib. אֵין חִץ אֶלָּא לְשׁוֹן an arrow means (an evil) tongue (ref. to Jer. IX, 7); a. fr. [Y. Keth. II., beg. 26^a שְׂרוּאָה, read: שְׂחָצָה]—*Pl.* חִץ, חִצִּין, חִצִּים. Lam. R. to III, 12 (expl. חִץ כְּקוֹרֵי) like the post for arrows (for military practice) at which all shoot &c.—Tanh. Nitsab. 1 (ref. to Deut. XXXII, 23) חִצֵּי כִלְיִן וְכִי my arrows will be spent, but they (Israel) shall not cease; ib. חִצֵּי כִלְיִן וְכִי his arrows will be spent, but the post will remain; Sot. 9^a. B. Kam. 22^a חִצֵּי אִשִּׁי מִשּׁוֹם חִצֵּי he is responsible for his fire, because it is his arrows (i. e. his action), opp. מִשּׁוֹם מִמּוֹנִי because it is his property which caused the damage. Ib. חִצֵּי רִגְמָל it is the action of (his) dog; חִצֵּי רִגְמָל of his camel; a. fr.—2) *shaft*.—*Pl.* as ab. Succ. 12^b; 15^a חִצֵּי נֶקְבוֹר shafts with a hole into which the arrow-head is sat.

חִצָּא, v. חִצִּי.

חִצֵּב (b. h.; cmp. חִצֵּב) *to cut, chisel, hew, shape*. Tosef. Yoma I, 6 חִצֵּב כְּשֶׁרוּאָה engaged in stone-breaking; Sifra Emor ch. I, Par. 2; Tanh. Emor 4 אֲבִירִים דִּי; Lev.

R. s. 26 באבנים ה'. Y. M. Kat. I, 80^d לא יִחַצֹּב one must not cut stones &c. Yalk. Dent. 854 וְכִי chisel thou the tablets &c.; a. fr.—Part. pass. חֶצֶב, f. חֶצְבָה; pl. חֶצְבוֹת, חֶצְבוֹתִים. Y. M. Kat. I. c. Y. Shek. VI, 49^d bot.; a. e.

Nif. חֶצֶב *to be hewn, chiselled.* Y. Yoma III, 40^c bot. on sacred ground they must be chiselled.—Transf. (cmp. גזר) *to be decided, decreed.* Lev. R. s. 5 (ref. to Is. XXII, 16) מִמֶּרֶם גַּ' עָלָיו from on high it has been decreed over him; Yalk. Is. 291 גִּידֵה עָלָיו גִּידֵה.

חֶצֶב ch. 1) same.; interch. with חֶצֶר q. v.—Part. pass. חֶצֶב, v. חֶצְבָא. —*2) (used of the Cistus) *to cut through the ground, to grow.* Pes. 111^b, v. חֶצְבָא II.—[Lev. R. s. 25 חֶצְבָא, v. חֶצֶר I.] *Ilhpe.* חֶצְבָא *to be hewn.* Targ. Is. LI, 1.

חֶצֶב m. (preced. wds.) *stone-cutter* in the quarry. B. Mets. 118^b לְסִרְחָה... הוּא after the stone-cutter has surrendered (the stone) to the polisher; Y. ib. X, 12^c bot. החוֹצֵב לְגִמְלָה.—Pl. חוֹצֵבִין. Y. Shek. VI, 48^a top.

חֶצֶב m. (preced. wds.) *stone pitcher, earthen jug.*—Pl. חֶצְבִין, חֶצְבִין. Men. VIII, 7. Kel. II, 2; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. II, 2.

חֶצֶב I (חֶצֶד) a species or variety of *dates* (v. Löw Pf., p. 109, sq.). Ab. Zar. I, 5 (Y. ed. חֶצֶר, with ר). Ib. 14^b, expl. קֶשֶׁבָא. Y. ib. I, 39^d bot. חֶצֶר, v. חֶצְרָא II. [Maim.: *sugar cane*, v. Löw l. c.]

חֶצֶב II, חֶצְבִין m. (חֶצֶב) [*cutter*], a *shrubby plant*, with deep and straight roots, used for hedges to mark boundaries, prob. *cistus*. B. Bath. 55^a וְכִי a landmark (stone &c.) and the *ḥazab* form a legal boundary &c. Ib. 56^a, v. חֶצְבָא I. Tosef. Sabb. XIV (XV), 8; Y. ib. XVIII, 16^c bot; Bab. ib. 128^a וְכִי מִשְׁלֵלִין אֹתָהּ הוּא' וְכִי' because you may (on the Sabbath) handle the (cut) *ḥ.*, because it is food for gazelles. Kil. I, 8 חֶצֶב (Ar. חֶצֶב).—Pl. v. חֶצְבָה I.

חֶצְבָא ch. v. חֶצְבָא II.

חֶצְבָא m. ch.=h. חֶצֶב. Succ. 29^a. Ber. 22^a bot. חֶצֶב חֶצְבָא (Ms. M. חֶצְבָא) ordained that a pitcher containing nine kab must be used for purification. Ib. אַחֲרֵי R. N.'s pitcher is broken (the rule he laid down is rejected). Bets. 30^a; a. fr.—Pl. חֶצְבִין, חֶצְבִין. Targ. II Esth. III, 8 חֶצְבִין חֶצְבִין חֶצְבִין חֶצְבִין they collect the thawing snows of the winter and put them in summer pitchers (coolers).—Bets. l. c. מְלִיִין חֶצְבִין חֶצְבִין filled their pitchers with water. Ber. 28^a וְכִי חֶצְבִין חֶצְבִין white pitchers full of ashes (unworthy students). Ib. 58^a, v. חֶצֶב I.

חֶצֶר m. a species or variety of *dates*, v. חֶצֶב I.

חֶצֶד I (cmp. חֶצֶב) *to cut, mow* (corresp. to h. חֶצֶר). Targ. Deut. XXIV, 19; a. fr.—M. Kat. 9^b חֶצֶד וְלֹא חֶצֶד that you may sow but not cut (that your children may not die in your life time). Taan. 10^a חֶצֶד חֶצֶד

(Ms. M. חֶצֶרָא . . . חֶצֶרָה) Babylonia is rich because she harvests without rain (independent of rain-fall on account of her canalization). Kob. R. to II, 20; Lev. R. s. 25 וְכִי חֶצֶרָה חֶצֶרָה קָאִים וְחֶצֶרָה חֶצֶרָה cutting down cistus shrubs to plantshoots of fig-trees; a. fr. [Y. Dem. III, 23^b bot. חֶצֶרָה, חֶצֶרָה, v. חֶצֶרָה.]

חֶצֶד II m. (preced.) *cutter.* Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 7; v. חֶצְרָא.

חֶצְרָא (חֶצְרָה) I m. (preced.) *crop, harvest-time.* Targ. Gen. VIII, 22.—Targ. Lev. XIX, 9; a. fr.—M. Kat. 12^b וְכִי חֶצְרָא חֶצְרָא had his crop cut &c. Ib. חֶצְרָא חֶצְרָא it was the wheat crop; a. e.

חֶצְרָא or חֶצְרָה II m.=h. חֶצֶר or חֶצֶב I. Y. Ab. Zar. I, 39^d bot. (ref. to חֶצֶר, Mish.) חֶצְרָא חֶצְרָא it is a species (of dates) named *Ḥ.*

חֶצְרָה, v. חֶצְרָא.

חֶצְדָד pr. n. pl. *Hatsdad*, in Babylonia. Yoma 77^b חֶצְדָד חֶצְדָד at the ford of *Ḥ.* [Var. חֶצְדָד, חֶצְדָד, חֶצְדָד, חֶצְדָד, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 8.]

חֶצֶר, v. חֶצֶר.

חֶצְבִין, v. חֶצְבִין II.

חֶצְבָא I, v. חֶצְבָא II.

חֶצְבָא II m. ch.=חֶצֶב II. B. Bath. 56^a חֶצְבָא חֶצְבָא (Ms. O. חֶצֶב, Rashi חֶצְבָא) it is the *ḥ.* which Joshua introduced as landmarks. Bets. 25^b וְכִי (some ed. חֶצְבָא) the *ḥ.* cuts the feet of (convicts) the wicked (who remove the boundary lines).—Pes. 111^b חֶצְבָא חֶצְבָא in the shade of a *ḥ* that has not cut through (grown) to an arm's length (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Yalk. Deut. 945.

חֶצְבָה I h. same, v. חֶצְבִין II, a. preced.—Pl. חֶצְבָה חֶצְבָה חֶצְבָה חֶצְבָה cistus shrubs (between two fields) form a boundary line with regard to the poor man's corner. Gen. R. s. 31, end.

חֶצְבָה II f. (v. חֶצְבִין) *a stand for a pitcher, tripod.*—*Ḥ.* in the shape of a tripod, *triangularly arranged.* B. Mets. 25^a חֶצְבָה חֶצְבָה (Ms. H. חֶצְבָה) if coins are found lying in a triangle; (Y. ib. II, 8^b, sq. חֶצְבָה, expl. חֶצְבָה). B. Bath. 83^b (also חֶצְבָה) planted in a triangle. Erub. 85^b חֶצְבָה חֶצְבָה חֶצְבָה (Ms. M. חֶצְבָה חֶצְבָה חֶצְבָה, read: חֶצְבָה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) the three ruins between two buildings stand in a triangle (so as to make only the central ruin equally near to both dwellings).

חֶצְרָא, חֶצְרָה m. (חֶצֶר) *mower, harvester.* Targ. Am. IX, 13. Targ. Jer. IX, 21 ed. Lag. חֶצְרָא (oth. ed. חֶצְרָא).—Pl. חֶצְרָא. Targ. Ruth II, 3, sq.

חֶצְרָה, v. חֶצְרָה.

חֶצְרָה, v. next w.

תְּצַרְרָה f. (b. h. תְּצַרְרָה; = תְּצַרְרָה, redupl. of תְּצַר) [closed all around.] *trumpet*. Y. Sabb. XVII, beg. 16^a as to the trumpet, he blows for the third time (announcing the Sabbath) and deposits it in the place designated for it (on the roof, v. Bab. ib. 35^b bot.).—*Pl.* תְּצַרְרָה. R. Hash. III, 4 שְׁחִי וְד'; a. e.

תְּצַרְרָה ch. same. Targ. Hos. V, 8 (ed. Lag. תְּצַרְרָה).—Sabb. 36^a; Succ. 34^a וְד' שׁוֹפָרָא וְכ' what (before the destruction of the Temple) was called Shofar is now called *hätsereth* &c.—*Pl.* תְּצַרְרָה, תְּצַרְרָה. Targ. Num. X, 2; 8; a. e.

תְּצַרְרָה, constr. **תְּצַרְרָה** f. (b. h.; תְּצַרְרָה) *half*, (sub. הלילה) *midnight*. Ber. I, 1; a. fr.

תְּצַרְרָה (b. h.; v. תְּצַרְרָה) 1) *to split, divide*. B. Bath. 3^a שְׂרָצָה לְתַצְרָה, v. מְחַצְצָה.—2) *to pick one's teeth*. Tosef. Bets. III, 18, v. תְּצַרְרָה I.

Hif. תְּצַרְרָה *to order a division, to assign half, divide*. B. Kam. 34^a פָּחַח שְׁפָחוּחוּ מִיָּחַח מְחַצְצִין כְּחִי Ms. M. a. Rashi (ed. שְׁפָחוּחוּ) half of the loss of value which death has caused, is collected from the living animal; Y. ib. I, end, 2^c תְּצַרְרָה the loss is divided.

תְּצַרְרָה ch. same, *to pick out* (of birds, v. P. Sm. 1349); *to pick one's teeth*. Targ. Prov. XXX, 17.—Y. Hall. IV, end, 60^b מִיָּחַח שִׁנָּיִי (not 'ניח') to pick my teeth with; Y. Dem. III, 23^b bot. מְחַצְצִין, מְחַצְצִין (corr. acc.).

תְּצַרְרָה m. (b. h.; preced. wds.) *half*. B. Kam. IV, 9 מִיָּחַח half the damage. Gitt. IV, 5 מִיָּחַח עֶבֶר מִיָּחַח he who is half a slave and half a freedman (having been emancipated by one of the partners); a. v. fr.—*Pl.* תְּצַרְרָה, תְּצַרְרָה, תְּצַרְרָה. Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., ch. X, Par. 9 לֹא יִבְרָאָהּ ה' he must not offer it in parts. Ned. 83^a אֵין מִיָּחַח there is no naziritism by halves, i. e. one cannot vow to be a nazirite by partial abstinence; יָאֵין nor is there a sacrifice for partial naziritism. Y. Hor. I, 46^b top אֵין הַפֶּסַח לֵחַ the Passover offering does not take place in divisions (of clean and unclean parties). Kerith. 5^a מִפְּסָח לֵחַ taking only a part of each ingredient; Y. Yoma IV, 41^d bot. פִּיטְמָה וְד'; a. fr.

תְּצַרְרָה m. (תְּצַרְרָה) *a hewn stone, block*. Targ. Is. LI, 1.—*Pl.* תְּצַרְרָה *chiselled stones*. Targ. Y. Ex. XX, 22.

תְּצַרְרָה, Erub. 85^b, Ms. M., v. תְּצַרְרָה II.

תְּצַרְרָה f. (תְּצַרְרָה) *chiseling*. Y. Yoma II, 40^c bot. תְּצַרְרָתָן בְּקִדְשָׁן their chiseling must take place in holiness.—[Y. Peah II, beg. 16^d תְּצַרְרָתָן, some ed., v. תְּצַרְרָה I.]

תְּצַרְרָה, **תְּצַרְרָה** m. (תְּצַרְרָה) *carpenter's adze*, also *pick-axe* or *spade* (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Dolabra). Targ. Is. XLIV, 12 (h. text תְּצַרְרָה); a. e.—Sabb. 123^b תְּצַרְרָה carpenters' adze. B. Bath. 73^b וְכ' מָלַח לִיהָ ה' Ms. M. a. Ar. (ed. תְּצַרְרָה) a carpenter lost his adze there. Erub. 77^b, v. מָלַח II; a. e.—*Pl.* תְּצַרְרָה. B. Kam. 119^b . . . בְּמִקְוֵה in the place of our Tanna (in the Mishnah)

there are two *hätsereth* a large one called כְּשִׁיל (axe), and a small one called מְעַצֵּר (adze). Yoma 37^b; Bets. 33^b, v. תְּצַרְרָה.

תְּצַרְרָה m. (אִפְיָן, sub. תְּצַרְרָה) 1) *bare-faced, impudent, impertinent*. Targ. Ps. XVII, 4. Targ. Koh. VIII, 1 I ד' עֲלֵי מֵאֵן וְכ' תְּצַרְרָה (constr.); a. e.—Ber. 34^b; Sot. 7^b כִּמְהָ ד' הָאִי Kadd. 33^a ד' הָאִי how irreverently behaves this man; a. e.—*Fem.* תְּצַרְרָה, תְּצַרְרָה. M. Kat. 16^b. Y. Taan. III, 66^d top.—*Pl.* m. תְּצַרְרָה, constr. תְּצַרְרָה. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 37; a. e.—2) *undaunted, persevering, strong*. Yalk. Koh. 989, v. תְּצַרְרָה. Pesik. Shub., p. 161^a ד' נִצַּח לְבִישָׁא וְכ' the persevering (in prayer) conquers even the bad man, so much the more the Good One of the world; Y. Taan. II, 65^b לְבִישָׁא (corr. acc.); Yalk. Jon. 550.

תְּצַרְרָה m. (תְּצַרְרָה) *intermediate contact, shaking an object between which and the person causing the vibration there is a partition*. Tosef. Hag. III, 21 תְּצַרְרָה ed. Zuck. (missing in oth. editions). V. תְּצַרְרָה.

תְּצַרְרָה, B. Bath. 73^b, v. תְּצַרְרָה.

תְּצַרְרָה v. תְּצַרְרָה.

תְּצַרְרָה f. (תְּצַרְרָה I) *interposition, an intervening object*. B. Kam. 82^a bot. ד' מְשִׁיב to prevent an interposition (to remove anything sticking to the body or in the hair before bathing). Zeb. 19^a ד' מְשִׁיב לִיהָ מְשִׁיב ought it not to be forbidden as an unlawful interposition between the priest's hand and the object he has to handle?; a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּצַרְרָה *the laws concerning interpositions*. Erub. 4^a; Succ. 5^b.

תְּצַרְרָה, v. תְּצַרְרָה.

תְּצַרְרָה m. (b. h.; תְּצַרְרָה *to cut, be small*, cmp. Targ. of תְּצַרְרָה, Num. XI, 5) *leek*.—*Pl.* תְּצַרְרָה, constr. תְּצַרְרָה. Kel. XVII, 5; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. VI, 10 (ed. Zuck. תְּצַרְרָה, R. S. to Kel. l. c. תְּצַרְרָה); Y. Orl. III, 63^a bot. תְּצַרְרָה (corr. acc.), v. תְּצַרְרָה. [In b. h. תְּצַרְרָה also *grass, moss*.]

תְּצַרְרָה ch. same, *moss*. Targ. Ps. CXXIX, 6 (ed. Lag. תְּצַרְרָה, Var. תְּצַרְרָה).

תְּצַרְרָה (cmp. תְּצַרְרָה a. P. Sm. 1353 תְּצַרְרָה=ch. תְּצַרְרָה) *to peel off, bare*; part. pass. תְּצַרְרָה (sub. תְּצַרְרָה); f. תְּצַרְרָה 1) *barefaced, impudent, arrogant*. Snh. 3^a ד' ב' an arrogant court (two sitting in judgment instead of three). Y. Taan. III, 66^d top וְאִתָּה כְּשִׁירָה ד' אִתָּה one was unabashed, the other chaste. Ned. 20^b; a. e.—2) *undaunted, energetic, strong*. Tanh. Vayera 23 הִנֵּפֶשׁ ד' הִנֵּפֶשׁ the instinct of life is strong. Ex. R. s. 42 בְּרִיחָה ד' בְּרִיחָה three (creatures) are persevering (undaunted by failure or opposition), among beasts it is the dog &c. Y. Taan. IV, 69^b מִדָּה תְּצַרְרָה וְכ' (read: תְּצַרְרָה) how irrepressible is the Land of Israel that it still is productive (after all devastations).—*Pl.* תְּצַרְרָה, f. תְּצַרְרָה. Ex. R. l. c., v. supra.—Y. Ber. V, 8^d bot. שְׁעוֹת הָחַי וְכ' those irresistible, hard and evil times.

Hif. תְּצַרְרָה *to bare (one's face), to act irreverently*.

Koh. R. to IX, 18 'כל המחציר פניו וכ' whoever speaks irreverently of &c. Ib. III, 9 'אתם מְחַצְפִּין אִתְּכֶם you embolden yourselves.

חֲצִיף ch. same; part. pass. חֲצִיף q. v.

חֲצִיף as preced. **Hif.** Targ. Prov. VII, 13. Ib. XXI, 29. Targ. Ez. XIII, 6 'מְחַצְפִּין וכ' (Var. מְחַצְפִּין) they boldly insist upon it &c. [Dan. II, 15; III, 22 part. pass. *insisted upon, urgent.*]

חֲצִיץ I (b. h.; v. חֲצִיץ I) 1) *to drive a wedge in* (v. Prov. XXX, 27).—Denom. חֲצִיץ.—2) *to pick one's teeth*. Bets. IV, 6 'לְחַצְצִין וכ' (Tosef. ib. III, 18 לחצצה, v. חֲצִיץ).—3) *to interpose*, v. חֲצִיץ I. Zeb. 19^a שְׂרָחוּצֵי אֶחָד אֶת אֶחָד חֲצִיץ. Ib. שְׂרָחוּצֵי אֶחָד אֶת אֶחָד חֲצִיץ even one thread forms an unlawful interposition. Ib. חֲצִיץ; a. fr.

Pi. חֲצִיץ *to pick one's teeth*. Y. Sabb. VIII, end, 11^c; Hull. 16^b 'אֵין מְחַצְצִין וכ' one must not use it for &c.

חֲצִיץ II (b. h.) *to cut off, divide; to line a wall so as to leave a space* (חֲצִיץ) *between the two partitions*. Ohol. XV, 4 'בֵּית שֶׁחֲצִיצוֹ וְכ' a room which one partitioned off with boards or tapestry on the sides (walls) or on the ceiling. Ib. 5 'מֵאֲרִיצוֹ ח' if he partitioned it off from the floor (laying an additional floor with a vacuum between); Tosef. ib. XV, 4.

חֲצִיץ m. (preced.) *space between two partitions, vacuum*. Ohol. XV, 4; 5; Tosef. ib. XV, 4. [In b. h. חֲצִיץ (v. חֲצִיץ I) *wedge-like objects, gravel, sand.*]

חֲצִיץ, **Pa.** חֲצִיץ (denom. of חֲצִיץ, v. חֲצִיץ) *to sharpen, or to shoot an arrow*. Targ. Jud. V, 8. מְחַצְצֵי גִירָא (missing in ed. Lag.)

חֲצִיצָא m. ch. (=b. h. חֲצִיץ, v. חֲצִיץ, end) *gravel, sand*. Targ. Prov. XX, 17 (Ms. חֲצִיצָא).—**Pl.** חֲצִיצָא. Lam. R. introd. (R. Joh. 1) 'וב' סגירון בְּטוֹרֵי בַח' וכ' you have to walk over rocks and gravel without shoes &c.

***חֲצִיצוֹת** f. pl. (v. חֲצִיצָא) *intermediate contacts, laws concerning the shaking of an object by an unclean person through a partition* (v. חֲצִיץ). Y. Hag. II, end, 78^c (v. emendation in R. S. to Tob. VII, 5).

חֲצִיצָר (denom. of חֲצִיצָר) *to blow the trumpet*. Targ. I Chr. XV, 24 מְחַצְצִין. Targ. II Chr. XIII, 14 מְחַצְצִין.—V. מְחַצְצָא.

חֲצִיצָרָה, חֲצִיצָרָה &c., v. חֲצִיצָא.

חֲצִיצָתָא f. (v. חֲצִיץ II, a. חֲצִי; cmp. חֲצִיץ) *arbitration*, 'untrained judges who arbitrate from ignorance of the law'. B. Bath. 133^b, v. מְגִיזָתָא II. [R. Hān.: 'ח' *cemetery*, from חוץ II=לְעִיר.]

***חֲצִיר** (dial. for חֲצִיר) *to cut, harvest*. Taan. 10^a עֲרִירָא Ms. M. (v. חֲצִיר) Babylonia shall in the future harvest without rain (on account of the canalization introduced). Omp. חֲצִיר.—[מְחַצְצִין, v. חֲצִיץ.]

חֲצִיר *grass, leek*, v. חֲצִיר, חֲצִיר.

חֲצִיר c. (b. h.; v. חֲצִיר, v. preced. wds.; cmp. חֲצִיר a. חֲצִיר &c.) *court, yard*, in gen. *private property*. B. Mets. 11^a 'הַחֲצִיר שֶׁל אָדָם וכ' the ground belonging to a person takes possession for him (of what is found there) even without his knowledge. Ib. חֲמִשְׁמִירָה ח' a well-guarded ground (fenced-in). B. Kam. 12^a; Gitt. 21^a, a. e. מְחַלְכֵּת ח' a moving ground, e. g. the back of a slave. Erub. VI, 1 'בַּח' . . . אם if one dwells in the same court yard with a gentile. Ib. 3 'אֲנָשִׁי ח' the residents of dwellings in one court yard; a. v. fr.—חֲצִירָה ח' Tyrian yard (with a lodge at the entrance). Maasr. III, 5; Nidd. 47^b.—חֲצִיר the excavated ground to which all the caves of a cemetery open. Ohol. XV, 8; Tosef. ib. XV, 7.—חֲצִירָה ח' the rim of the cooking range. Kel. VII, 3; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. V, 5.—חֲ' חֲבֵרָה (=b. h. חֲבֵרָה) *lobe of the liver*. Yoma VIII, 6; a. e.—ח' מוֹרָה *cemetery*, v. supra. Ber. 18^b.—**Pl.** חֲצִירוֹת, חֲצִיר. Erub. IV, 6. Ib. VI, 8; a. fr.

חֲצִירָא, חֲצִירָא, constr. חֲצִיר ch. same.—רַעַל ח' רַעַל חֲצִיר חֲבֵרָה, v. preced. Targ. Ex. XXIX, 13; a. e. (h. text יִרְחֹרֵחַ). Targ. II Chr. XVIII, 33.

חֲקִק, חֲקִק, v. חֲקִק.

חֲקִיקָה, חֲקִיקָה, v. חֲקִיק.

חֲקִיקָה, v. חֲקִיק.

חֲקִיקָא I=חֲקִיקָא. Y. Dem. IV, 24^a top 'מִן דְּבַר ח' וכ' when the manager of the estate came out to him.

חֲקִיקָא II, חֲקִיקָא pr. n. m. *Hākula, Hākulai*. Y. Peah I, 16^c bot.; a. e. Y. Gitt. III, 45^a top 'א' חֲקִיקָה. Ib. VIII, 49^c bot.

חֲקִיקָה, חֲקִיקָה, חֲקִיקָה, v. חֲקִיק.

חֲקִיקָה m. (חֲקִיק) *ascertainment*.—judging ability. Ab. VI, beg.

חֲקִיקָה, חֲקִיקָה, **Pi.** חֲקִיקָה (b. h.; denom. of חֲקִיק) 1) *to draw circles, to survey*. Gen. R. s. 39, end (ref. to Gen. XII, 9) 'וְהָיָה מְחַקֵּה וְהָיָה וכ' surveying as he went along, with the direction towards the Temple.—2) *to imitate a person's customs, to follow a person's footsteps*. Sifra K'dosh. beg. (ref. to Lev. XIX, 2) מִלֵּךְ מִה עָלֶיהָ לְחִיוֹרָה (ref. to Lev. XIX, 2) מִלֵּךְ מִה עָלֶיהָ לְחִיוֹרָה Rab. (ed. 'פ' לְמִלֵּךְ וְמִה וכ') what is the duty of the King's retinue?—To follow in the wake of the King; (Yalk. Lev. 604 מְחַקֵּה). Hull. II, 9 'שֶׁלֹּא יִתְחַקֵּה וכ' that he may not appear to imitate the customs of the heretics.

חֲקִיקָה, v. חֲקִיק.

חֲקִיקָא=חֲקִיקָא, Targ. Y. Gen. XXVII, 27 (some ed. חֲקִיק). Ib. XXIII, 19 חֲקִיק (constr.).—Y. Ab. Zar. II, 41^d top; (Y. Sabb. I, 3^d top בְּטוֹרָא; Y. Ter. VIII, 45^d bot. בחלָא, read: בחֲקִיקָא).

חֲקִיקָה, v. חֲקִיק.

חֲקִיקָה f. (חָקַק) *digging out, engraving*. Gitt. 20^a
 חֲקִיקָה לֹא כְּתוּבָה הִיא engraving is not writing (for legal
 purposes).

תְּקִירָה f. (תָּקַר) *search, speculation, study*. Y. Keth. VII, 31^a bot., a. e. תְּקִירָה חכם נדר a vow which requires the study of a scholar (to find out means of ab- solving).—Esp. *examination of witnesses, cross-examination*. R. Hash. 25^b תְּקִירָה הַעֲדוּת the hearing of witnesses (testifying to having seen the first appearance of the new crescent). Shh. IV, 1 בְּרִישָׁה וְח' require investigation and examination of witnesses; a. fr.—*Pl. תְּקִירוֹת cross-examination referring to date, time and place, contrad. to בְּרִיקוֹת* referring to accompanying circumstances. Ib. V, 1 בְּשֶׁבַע ה' דִּיּוּ (in capital cases) they examined by means of seven questions, what year-week, what year, month, day, hour and place. Ib. 2 לְבִרְיוֹת מִה בֵּין ה' what is the difference in point of law between &c.? Ib. 40^b שְׁמוֹנֶה תְּקִירוֹת eight questions; a. fr.

חֶקֶל, חֶקְלָא I m. (חֶקֶל, comp. חֶקֶר) [*marked out*,
field. Targ. Gen. II, 5. Targ. O. Num. XX, 17; a. fr.—
Gen. R. s. 74, v. אֶרֶץ חֶקְלָא; a. fr.—*Pl.* חֶקְלִין, חֶקְלָא. Targ.
Jer. XXXII, 15. Targ. Joel I, 10; a. fr.

חֶקֶל II. חֶקְלָא f. (preced.) *estate, farm*.
Targ. Is. V, 8.—Y. Snh. II, 20^b bot.; Ruth R. to II, 9; Midr.
Sam. ch. XX (translat. of פֶּס רִמִּים (א), I Sam. XVII, 1,
I Chr. XI, 17) מִמְּרָא חֶקֶל Red Field.—Pl. חֶקְלָא.
Targ. Jer. IV, 17. Targ. O. Ed. VIII, 9.—חֶקְלִין.
Y. Keth. X, end, 34^a. Pesik. B'shall. p. 93^a.

חֻקְלֵיָא חֻקְלָאָה m. (preced.) *field-laborer, peasant*; transf. *boor, ignorant man*. Meg. 7^b, v. רִיבְנָאָה. Keth. 79^a 'ח' חֻקְלֵיָא חֻקְלָאָה see, sir, how this ignoramus Nahman &c.—Pl. חֻקְלָאָה Ber. 37^b.—Mixed pl. חֻקְלֵיָא *peasantry*. Sabb. 12^a וְאֵל דְּחֻקְלָאָה Ms. M. (ed. רִבְנָאָה) but the garments of the peasantry are easily distinguishable (as to men's or women's).

חֲקֵלָא II. v. חֲקֵלָא.

חָקַק (b. h.; cmp. רוּק) *to draw a circle, to limit*; 1) (denom. of רוּק) *to legislate*. Y. Kil. I, 27^b top, a. e. שֶׁחָקְקִי רוּק, v. חוּק. Num. R. s. 19, beg., v. רוּקָה; a. fr.—2) *to hollow out, to shape a receptacle*. Y. Bets. I, 60^b bot. שֶׁחָקְקָה קַעֲרָה a dish which an ape has hollowed out.—Part. pass. חָקֻקָה, חָקְקָה. Tosef. B. Bath. III, 1; B. Bath. 65^b, a. e. מִכְשֵׁרֹת הָחַיִּים the mortar which has been hollowed out (of stone &c.), opp. חֲקֻבִּיעָה stationary in the ground.—3) *to engrave, write with the stylus*. Tanh. Ki Thissa 14, v. חָרַט. Gitt. 20^a וְחָרַט וְלֹא יוֹד 'he writes' (Deut. XXIV, 1) but not 'he engraves' (on tablets &c.). Ib. חָק חֲזֻכָּה he chisels out the surroundings (making the letters come out in relief); חָק יִרְכֹּו he digs the sides, i. e. he engraves the letters. Gen. R. s. 68; s. 78 שֶׁחָקְקָה שֵׁלֶךְ שְׂאִיקֵינוּ 'whose picture is engraven above (in the heavenly throne)'. Y. Yoma IV, beg. 41^b חָקְקִים הָיוּ the inscriptions were engraven (not written with ink). Y. Ned. VI, 40^a top שֶׁחָקְקִים וְכִי מִפְּנֵי צִלְמֵי.. account of the Chaldean

images which were engraven on the walls (Ez. XXIII, 14);
a. e.

Nif. חָתַק to be hollowed out. Y. Erub. II, 20^a top אם
 שִׁחָתַק if the block be hollowed out. Sot. 36^b על שִׁחָתַק
 יוֹד (שִׁחָתוֹק) to have his name engraven on the jewels
 &c.; a. e.

חָקַק ch. same. Lev. R. s. 6 וַיִּחְקֶקֶהּ . . . נָטַל he took
a reed and hollowed it out. Hull. 25^a; Sabb. 103^a
וְכִי חָקַק כְּפִיאוֹ רֹכַח he hollowed out &c., v. חָקַט I.—Part. pass.
חָקִיקִים חָקִיקִים engraven, marked. Targ. Y. Ex. XXVIII, 11
(אר. חֲקִיקִין). Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 28 (h. text קָטַק). Targ.
Cant. II, 9; a. fr.

Ithpa. יִתְחַקֵּק *to be engraven, to engrave itself.* Targ.
Y. Ex. XX, 2; 3.

חָקַר (b. h.) *to go around, to espy, to examine*; esp. *to cross-examine*, v. חָקְרָה. Ab. I, 9 וְכִּי מְרַבָּה לְחַקֹּר וְכִּי cross-examine witnesses as much as possible. Snh. 40^b חָקְרֵם וְחָקְרֵם... לִיבָהּ the text might have read (for emphasis) thou shalt diligently inquire, or thou shalt diligently investigate (instead of the unusual phrase וְדַרְשָׁתָּ דַרְשָׁתָּ, Deut. XVII, 4); a. e.

Nif. נִתְקַר to be investigated, examined. Koh. R. to I, 16
 הַלֵּב ה' the heart is examined (by the Lord). R. Hash.
 III, 1 נִתְקַר הַעֲדוּת when the evidence was closed. Tosef.
 Snh. VI, 4 עַד שֶׁנִּתְקַר עֲדוּתוֹ until their examination
 in court has been closed; נִתְקַר עֲדוּתוֹ after it has
 been closed, they cannot retract. Ib. 5; a. fr.

חֲזַק ch. same. Targ. II Sam. X, 3. Targ. Ps.
OXXXIX, 23; a. e.

חֲקֹר m. (b. h.; preced.) *search*.—אֵין (לָהֶם) ח' *unsearchable, innumerable*. Num. R. s. 19; Tanh. Huck. 20.

חֲקֹר, constr. חֲקֹרִי m. (preced. wds.) *examiner*. Targ. Jer. XVII, 10.

מְקִרָה m. ch. (preced. wds.) *surrounded place, fortification*. Targ. II Sam. V, 9 (h. text **בְּצִוְרָה**); a. fr.—Targ. Y. Num. XXXII, 17 **קְרִי ח'** ed. Amst. (some ed. **קְרִי**, incorr.) *fortified cities*.—**מְקִרָה**. Ib. XIII, 20.—**מְקִרָה**.

חִקְרָה f. h. same. Arakl. IX, 6 חִקְרָה שֶׁל רֹב the fort
of Giscala.

*חִקְרָן m. (חִקַּר) *otherwise, critic.* Pl. חִקְרִים. Sifré Num. 131, v. יִקְרָן.

תָּרָה, v. תָּרַח.

חור, חורא, pl. חורין, v, חור II, חורא II.

חַרָא *hole*, v. **חֹרֵא** I.

חֲרָה (*next day*, v. **יּוֹמָהּ**, אחרת, v. **חֲזִירִי**, = אחרת).—Targ. II Chr. XX, 16 (ed. Lag. אחרת).—B. Mets. 17^a לְמָחָר (למחרת, v. **חֲרָה**, אחרת, v. Rabb. D.S.a.l. note 30) to-morrow or the day after.

חַרָּא, v. חָרַי.

חָרַב I (h. h.) *to be burned, dried up, ruined, waste.*
 Snh. 22^a **כְּאִלּוּ הָיָה בְּיָמָיו** as if the Temple had been
 destroyed in his days. Tosef. Men. XIII, 22 **מִפְּנֵי מָה חָרְבָה**
וְלָמָּה הָיָה שִׁילּוֹחַ why was Shiloh destroyed?; Yoma 9^a, Kil. IV, 1 (expl.
 כֶּרֶם שֶׁנֶּחֱרַב) **כֶּרֶם שֶׁנֶּחֱרַב** a vineyard the central part
 of which is laid waste. Ib. V, 1; a. fr. [Num. R. s. 7,
 end **כְּשֶׁנֶּחֱרַב**, read: **הָיָה כֶּרֶם**, Taan. 29^a **כְּשֶׁנֶּחֱרַב**,
 read: **כְּשֶׁנֶּחֱרַב**, v. Rabb. D. S. a. 1.]

Nif. נִחָרַב to be destroyed. Erub. 18^b. Yoma 39^b שִׁסּוּף עֲרִיר לִיחָרַב that it is thy final destiny to be destroyed;
a. fr.

Hithpa. הִתְחַבֵּר, *Nithpa.* נִתְחַבֵּר same. Pesik. R. s. 31
שִׁתְחַבֵּר. [Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXXIII, v. תִּתְחַבֵּר.]

Hif. הָחָרִיב *to destroy, lay waste.* Tosef. M. Kat. I, 5
וְכ' מִתְחַרְבִּין חֹרֵי הַבַּיִת you may destroy ant-stores (during the
festive week). Num. R. s. 7, end שֶׁהָחָרִיבוּ בָהֶם for they
(the Romans) destroyed the Temple; a. fr.

**Hof.* הָרָר to be destroyed. Pes. 42^b (ref. to Ez. XXVI, 2) וְהָרָרָהּ זֶה מִלָּא אִי Ms. M. (ed. חרבה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 9) when the one (Jerusalem) is populated, the other (Caesarea) is laid waste; Yalk. Gen. 110 הָרָרָהּ.

חֲרִיב, חָרוֹב, חָרַב ch. same. Targ. Ez. XXVI, 2. Targ. Hos. XIII, 15. Targ. Is. XIX, 5; a. fr.—Naz. 32^b **וְהָיָה בְּחַרְבֵּי** that the Temple has been destroyed. Ib. **וְהָיָה בְּחַרְבֵּי** that it will be destroyed. Gitt. 56^a **וְכִי יִהְיֶה חָרִיב** that Jerusalem may not be destroyed. Y. Ber. II, 5^a **וְהָיָה חָרִיב** with whose arrival it was destroyed. a. fr.

Af. אֶחָדוּב, אַחְדוּב to destroy, lay waste. Targ. Is. XLII, 15. Targ. Jud. XVI, 24; a. fr.—Yoma 69^b רִאשׁוֹנֵי הַמִּזְבֵּחַ לְאַחְדוּב 'who destroyed the Temple. Taan. 29^a top. לְאַחְדוּב Ms. M. a. Rashi (ed. לְאַחְדוּב); Gitt. 56^a לְאַחְדוּב; a. fr.

Ithpe. אִיתְּרוּב, אִיתְּרִיב *to be destroyed.* Y. Ber. l. c.

חָרֵב II m., **חֲרֻבָּה**, **חָרֵב** f. (b. h.; preced. wds.)
 1) *ruined*. Y. Ber. IV, 8^a. Yalk. Gen. 110, p. **חָרֵב** I; a. fr.—*Pl.* **חֲרֻבִּים**, **חָרֵב**; f. **חֲרֻבוֹת**, **חָרֵב**. Ex. R. s. 31 (ref. to Num. XXIV, 5) **וְיִשְׁכְּנוּתֶיךָ כְּשֶׁחָרֵב** thy pledges, when they are in ruins, v. **מִשְׁכְּנוֹ**; a. fr.—2) *dry*. Y. Sot. III, beg. 18^c **בְּלוֹי הַשֵּׁן** **חֵרֵב** the dry (oil-less) offering of wheat, opp. **בְּלוֹי הַשֵּׁן**. Kidd. 62^a top; a. e.

חרב ch., v. תרוב.

חֶרֶב f. (b. h.; cmp. חָרַב) 1) *sword*. Hull. 3^a, v. חֶרֶב. 1. B. Bath. 8^b קָשָׁה וְ' ח' death in war is a greater affliction than natural death. Snh. 116^a מֵמָּה הֵרִגוּ בָהּ' some of them they put to death by the sword. Tanh. Balak 8; Num. R. s. 20 שָׁקָה חֶרְבּוֹ' without drawing his sword. Ib. חֵייוֹם בָּהּ' live on their sword. Taan. III, 5 עַל הַח' on the sword, i. e. when armies are passing the country. Ib. 22^a שָׁלוֹם ח' a friendly army passing; a. fr.—2) *the sword-shaped handle of a plough*. Kel. XXI, 2. Tosef. ib. B. Bath. I, 7.—*Pl.* חֶרְבוֹתָם. Pesik. R. s. 21 וְ' מִכָּאן וְ' (soldiers with) swords here &c.; a. e.

חרב, חרפא I same. Targ. Gen. XXXIV, 26. Ib. III, 24; a. fr.—Sabb. 123^b, v. אַרְשַׁפֶּה; (Ar. *scraping knife*).

חֲרָבָא II m. (חרב) *dry eruption*. Targ. Y. Deut. XXVIII, 27 Ar.ed. Koh. חרב (oth. ed. חרבוֹנָא; Targ. ed. גִּרְבָּא; b. text גִּרְבָּ).

חֲרִיבָא, חֲרִיבָא, v. חֲרִיבָא a. חֲרִיב.

קִיצֵץ אֹרֶז f. (v. חָרַב) *knife*. Shebi. VIII, 6 (בְּחֵרֶב, R. S. בָּחַרְבָּה) you may cut them with a knife, opp. מוֹקְצֵה the tool especially intended for cutting figs.

חרבה *ruin*, v. **תורבה**.

II. חֲרָבָא v. חֲרָבִינָא

חַרְבוֹנָה, חַרְבוֹנָה pr. n. m. (b. h.) *Harbona*, one of King Ahasver's eunuchs. Gen. R. s. 49; Treat. Sofrim XIV, 6 זכור לשב' (ז'ל) גם ה' זכור לשב' H., too, be remembered &c. *Meg.* 16^a; a. e.

תַּרְתִּינָה v. חֲרָבִינִי.

חורבן, v. חרבן.

חֲבֵרִים, v. חֲבֵרִית.

חֲרָנָה f., constr. חֲרָנָה (חרג, v. P. Sm. 1366) [*rough sound, sawing*] *dying agony*. Targ. Dent. XXXII, 25. Targ. Lam. I, 20 ed. Lag. (oth. ed. חֲרָנָה).

חִיר, חֶרֶץ m. (v. preced.) [*saw-dust*,] *sun-motes*
(cmp. נֶסֶר). Yoma 20^b וְהַחֵיר הַזֶּה הוּא הַחֶרֶץ those sun-
motes are called *la* (Dan. IV, 32).

חֶרְגֹל m. (b. h. חֶרְגֹל; חֶרְגֹל with ר inserted; cmp. חֶרְגֹל) name of an edible locust. Sabb. VI, 10 (67^a) 'ביצת החרגול' the egg of a *hargol* (carried in the ear for ear-ache).

חֲרֻגְלָא ch. same. Targ. O. Lev. XI, 22 (ed. Berl. (חֲרֻגְלָא)).

הַרְגֵּינִי m. pl. (comp. of **הָרַג** a. **הָרַח**, v. **הִרְגִּיתִּיהָ**)
garden-wy, the leaves of which may be used for bitter
herbs on the Passover night. Pes. 39^a ed. (Ms. M. 1 **הִרְגֵּנִי**
read with Ms. M. 2: **הִרְגֵּינִי**).

תַּרְגּוּלָא, v. תַּרְגֵּלָא.

חָרַד (b. b.) *to be excited, to tremble*. Gen. R. s. 67 (ref. to מאד, Gen. XXVII, 33) 'מחררה שח' וכ' more than the trembling which he felt on the altar; (Yalk. ib. 115 שחחריי Tanh. Tol'd. 13 'וכ' שחי חרדה ח' twice did Isaac tremble. Gen. R. l. c. חרירי is he frightened?; Yalk. l. c. וחרר; a. e.

Hif. חָרַד. 1) same, v. *supra*. — 2) to frighten. Gen. R. l. c. 'עָרַב שֶׁ' הָרַד הָיָה the fright which Jacob caused to Isaac; Tanh. l. c.; Ruth R. to III, 8. Ib. שֶׁחָרַדָּהּ הָיָה the alarm which Ruth caused &c. Ib. מִתְרַדְּדוֹת 'וְ' they (the fowl) excite the man (who tries to catch them); a. e.

תָּרַא, Lev. R. S. 24, v. תָּרַא.

תָּרָחָה f. (b. h.; preced. art.) *excitement, anxiety, fear, reverence*. Gen. R. s. 67; Ruth R. to III, 8, a. e., v. תָּרָחָה. Nidd. IV, 7, a. e. 'מסלקת וכו' excitement prevents the regular menstruation. Ber. 30^b (ref. to Ps. XXIX, 2) Ms. M. read not 'in the glory' of the sanctuary, but in reverence of &c.; Yalk. Sam. 78; Y. Ber. V, 8^d bot.—[Tanḥ. K'dosh. 9 בחררה דם]—*Pl.* תָּרָחָה. Tanḥ. Tol'd. 13, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה m. *large Libyan lizard*. Y. Ber. VIII, 12^b; Gen. R. s. 82, end; (Hull. 127^a צב).

תָּרָחָה ch. same. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 29 ed. pr. (ed. Hirsut, Ar. תָּרָחָה; h. text צב; v. Fl. to Levy Targ. Dict. I, 425²). Targ. I Chr. XI, 22 ed. Lag. a. oth. (ed. Beck וכל יעביר כהדין לך he must not (in bowing at prayers) bend like the *hardon* (with head erect).

תָּרָחָה m. (תָּרָחָה, with ר inserted; cmp. יָרָח I) *mustard*. Kil. I, 2 המצרי וכו' common mustard and Egyptian mustard. Ber. 40^a וכו' תָּרָחָה he who is used to take mustard once in &c. Ib. 31^a, a. e. 'כח' as large as a grain of mustard; a. fr.—*Pl.* תָּרָחָה. Cant. R. to VI, 11 'הרחק ever so many grains of &c. B. Bath. 25^b תָּרָחָה keep thy bee-hive from my mustard plants; ib. 18^a תָּרָחָה (Ms. F. a. R. תָּרָחָה).

תָּרָחָה m. (preced.; sub. יין) *mustard-colored, red wine*. Gen. R. s. 98. Sabb. 63^a top וכו' (an obscene disguise for a dark-complected woman), v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה f. (preced. wds.; cmp. יָרָח I, 2) *rain water rushing down a slope, torrent*. Eduy. V, 2; Mikv. V, 6; expl. Tosef. ib. IV, 10, v. תָּרָחָה. Hag. 19^a של גשמים וכו'; Tosef. Mikv. III, 4 תָּרָחָה; a. e.

תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, Pa. תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה m., **תָּרָחָה** f. (preced.) *ruined, desolate*. Targ. Hag. I, 4; 9 (Levita תָּרָחָה). Targ. Ps. LX, 11 (ed. Wil. תָּרָחָה, Ms. תָּרָחָה). Targ. Ez. XXVI, 19 תָּרָחָה ed. Lag. (ed. Ven. I תָּרָחָה, ed. Wil. תָּרָחָה).—*Pl.* fem. תָּרָחָה. Targ. Ez. XXXVI, 38. Ib. 35. Targ. Is. LXXI, 4; a. e.

תָּרָחָה I m. (תָּרָחָה) [*dry*,] 1) *carob-pod; carob-tree*. B. Bath. IV, 8 תָּרָחָה מורכב וכו' a carob-tree which has not yet been ingrafted (bears no fruit). B. Mets. 59^b; a. fr.—*Pl.* תָּרָחָה. R. Hash. 15^b. B. Bath. 70^a. Lev. R. s. 35, a. e. (play on תָּרָחָה, Is. I, 20) תָּרָחָה (some ed. תָּרָחָה, corr. acc.) ye shall eat carobs (live in poverty); a. fr.—2) *a variety of beans*, the pods of which resemble the carob, v. תָּרָחָה. Kil. I, 2.

תָּרָחָה II pr. n. pl. *Hārūb*, 1) *Tower of H.*, in Northern Palestine. Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c; Tosef. ib.

IV, 11 (v. Hildesh. Beitr. p. 37).—2) *K'far* (*Village of*) H. Y. Dem. II, 22^d top, וכו' (corr. acc.); v. תָּרָחָה II.

תָּרָחָה I ch.=h. תָּרָחָה I, *carob*. Lev. R. s. 35 וכו' ישראל צריכין תָּרָחָה Israel needs carob (poverty) to do repentance; Yalk. Is. 256; Lev. R. s. 13 (not 'לחיר'). Y. Kil. I, 27^a (expl. תָּרָחָה Mish. ib. I, 2) (פרסי) it is a variety of the Egyptian (Persian?) bean, and its pods look like those of the carob. Y. Succ. III, 53^d top.

תָּרָחָה II, **תָּרָחָה** pr. n. pl. *K'far Hārūba*, on the lake of Genezareth (v. Hildesh. Beitr. p. 37). Y. Taan. IV, 69^a תָּרָחָה; Lam. R. to II, 2 (ed. Wil. תָּרָחָה, corr. acc.); Yalk. Deut. 946 תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה f. (תָּרָחָה I) *carob-tree*. Num. R. s. 9 (p. 232^b ed. Amst.); Midr. Sam. ch. XIII גרילה היה Absalom was as tall as a large carob-tree; ib. ch. XXVII; Y. Sot. I, 17^b top (not 'בוה...'). Pesik. R. s. 4 וכו' תָּרָחָה the carob tree opened itself and swallowed him (Isaiah).

תָּרָחָה ch. same. Y. Sot. I, 17^b top (not 'תָּרָחָה'); Num. R. s. 9; a. e.

תָּרָחָה, Treat. S'mah. ch. IX, end, read: תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, Targ. Y. II, Deut. XVIII, 10, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, pl. תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה m. (תָּרָחָה) *a stringer of pearls; trnsf. one who combines verses from various Biblical books for homiletical purposes*. Cant. R. to I, 10, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, pl. תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה m. (תָּרָחָה) *burned, charred meat*. Bets. 32^b 'דשוייה וכו' but guard against its becoming charred (by touching a solid object in the oven). Pes. 41^a וכו' תָּרָחָה Ms. M. (ed. וכו' he made (the Passover lamb) charred meat (instead of roast). Zeb. 106^a; Yoma 68^b וכו' תָּרָחָה if it has been reduced to lumps of charred flesh (instead of being burnt to ashes), v. תָּרָחָה.—B. Mets. 85^a they surnamed R. Zeira שקיה וכו' Ms. M. (ed. וכו' the burnt one with dwarfed legs: Snh. 37^a תָּרָחָה (early prints 'תָּרָחָה'); (Ber. 46^a שקי וכו'—[Lam. R. to II, 2 תָּרָחָה, some ed., v. תָּרָחָה II.]

תָּרָחָה m. (b. h.; תָּרָחָה to sting, burn, cmp. תָּרָחָה) *thorn, nettle*.—*Pl.* תָּרָחָה, constr. תָּרָחָה. Pirké d'R. El. ch. XXX; Yalk. Gen. 95.

תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה, v. תָּרָחָה.

תָּרָחָה m. (b. h.; תָּרָחָה) *anger*. Gen. R. s. 70 (play on תָּרָחָה, Gen. XXIX, 4) וכו' תָּרָחָה we flee from the anger of the Lord; Yalk. ib. 123. Zeb. 102^a וכו' תָּרָחָה

wherever in the Scriptures the expression 'anger of the Lord' is used, there remains a lasting mark of it; Yalk. Ex. 173.

תְּרוּסָה f. (תְּרוּסָה; comp. תְּרוּסָה) *a pap made of fruits and spices with wine or vinegar*, used for sweetening the bitter herb on the Passover night. Pes. X, 3. Ib. 116^a (play on תְּרוּסָה I) זְכַר לְטִיט, v. זְכַר. Tosef. ib. X, 9; a. e.

תְּרוּסָה, v. תְּרוּסָה.

תְּרוּסָה f. (תְּרוּסָה) *scraper, rake*.—*Pl.* תְּרוּסָה. Shebi. V, 4 של עץ ב' Ms.M. (ed. במְרוּסָה) with wooden rakes.

תְּרוּסָה f. (v. תְּרוּסָה) 1) *designated, betrothed*. Kidd. 6^a 'אם אומר אדם לאישה אם אומר אדם לאישה if one says to a woman, Be my *härufah*, she is betrothed, for in Judæa they call the betrothed (*härufah*).—Esp. שְׂפָחָה (v. Lev. XIX, 20) *a handmaid designated to become the wife of one selected by her master*. Gitt. 43^a אִיזוּרִי שְׂפָחָה (Ker. II, 5 only) what is the legal condition meant in the law concerning the designated handmaid?—Tosef. Ker. I, 19 אִשָּׁה ה' the sacrifice due for sleeping with an engaged handmaid. Ib. 16; a. fr.—*Pl.* תְּרוּסָה. Ker. 9^a; a. e.—2) *de-floured*, v. תְּרוּסָה.

תְּרוּסָה m. (b. l.; תְּרוּסָה) *one having an abnormal incision or cavity on his body* (Lev. XXII, 22). Bekh. 41^a ה' במקום עצם having the depression in a bone, במקום בשר in a fleshy part. V. תְּרוּסָה.

תְּרוּסָה m. (חור, v. תְּרוּסָה; comp. P. Sm. 1226, sq. s. v. *dazzling the eye, deceiver*.—*Pl.* תְּרוּסָה, constr. עֵינֵי תְּרוּסָה, with עֵינֵי (תְּרוּסָה). Targ. Y. I Deut. XVIII, 10 (Y. II ed. Amst. תְּרוּסָה, corr. acc.); ib. 14 (h. text קֵעֵן, derived fr. עֵן, v. Snh. 65^b quot. s. v. תְּרוּסָה). [Targ. Y. Lev. XIX, 26, ולא תוודיע עֵינֵיךָ, read: ולא תוודיע עֵינֵיךָ, the word being a glossator's reference to Snh. l. c.]

תְּרוּסָה, Yoma 68^b Ar. ed. Koh., v. תְּרוּסָה.

תְּרוּסָה m. (חור II) *one belonging to the class, having the status, of freedmen*. Kidd. IV, 1.

תְּרוּסָה m. pl. (v. preced.) *claims of liberation from slavery*. Gitt. 86^a (in a formula of sale of a slave) וְפָטֵר וְעֵשֶׂר מִן ה' and is free and guarded from any claims of liberation.

תְּרוּסָה f. = תְּרוּסָה, *witchcraft*. Pes. 110^a bot. נְשֵׁי ד' Ms.M. (ed. v. תְּרוּסָה) women practicing witchcraft.

תְּרוּסָה, v. תְּרוּסָה.

תְּרוּסָה I m. 1) (תְּרוּסָה, sec. r. of תְּרוּסָה, v. תְּרוּסָה) *dried up by heat, shrunk*. Succ. 32^a top פָּסוּל ה' if the palm-branch is dried up, it is unfit for use; if it only looks as if dried up (blackish) &c.—*Fem.* תְּרוּסָה. Hull. III, 2 ה' בִּידֵי שְׂמִימִים if the animal's lungs are shrunk (wood-like) through an accident; ib. 55^b אִם בִּידֵי אִי what animal is called *härutha*?—Answ. whose lungs are shrunk.—2) *engraved*, v. תְּרוּסָה. [Y. B. Bath. IV, 14^a bot. תְּרוּסָה, v. תְּרוּסָה.]

תְּרוּסָה II, v. תְּרוּסָה.

תְּרוּסָה f. ch. (preced.) = h. תְּרוּסָה, *a dried-up twig, hardened palm-twig*, opp. כְּפֹחַ flexible. Succ. 32^a. B. Bath. 161^b; Gitt. 36, a. e. ה' צִיר ה' drew a palm-twig (as his signature). [Targ. Is. LX, 21 תְּרוּסָה ed. Ven., read: תְּרוּסָה, v. תְּרוּסָה.]—*Pl.* תְּרוּסָה, תְּרוּסָה. B. Bath. 101^b דַּעֲבִיד ה' he makes the burial caves like palm-twigs (in the shape of a fan). Pes. 82^a קְנֵי תְּרוּסָה Ms. M. 2 (Ms. M. 1 קְנֵי תְּרוּסָה, corr. 'ו', ed. תְּרוּסָה, read: תְּרוּסָה; Ar. תְּרוּסָה, fr. תְּרוּסָה) reeds and twigs. Y. Shebi. II, 33^d bot. בְּכִישָׁה תְּרוּסָה (read: 'ו') with a new broom of palm-twigs.

תְּרוּסָה, v. תְּרוּסָה.

תְּרוּסָה f. (דור) *blackness, black sediment*. Nidd. 20^a, v. תְּרוּסָה. [Kidd. 81^b אֵנָּה ה' v. תְּרוּסָה.]

תְּרוּסָה (b. h.) [to bore holes, to carry thread through a hole, 1) to squeeze into. Cant. R. to I, 10 (ref. to תְּרוּסָה ib.) שְׁמוֹרֵי (not שְׁמוֹרֵי) who squeeze their necks (through window holes, open doors &c.) to hear the words of the Law (v. Yoma 35^b; Ber. 6^b; v. תְּרוּסָה); Yalk. ib. 983 שְׁמוֹרֵי אֲחֵרִי (read: שְׁמוֹרֵי אֲחֵרִי).—2) to string. Ex. R. s. 20 יָשָׁב וְה' he sat down and strung (assorting) the larger pearls separately &c.—Part. pass. תְּרוּסָה, pl. תְּרוּסָה, תְּרוּסָה. Cant. R. l. c. [read:] ע' אלו ע' those are the seventy elders who were strung (arranged) behind them (Moses and Aaron) like a string of pearls.—Hull. 95^b תְּרוּסָה (Ar. תְּרוּסָה, noun) if the pieces of meat are strung together. Lam. R. to V, 13 ה' ג' מאות ... ה' three hundred children were found strung up on the branches of one tree.—Transf. to draw parallels between Biblical passages, to explain one passage by another. Cant. R. l. c. חִיטִּי יוֹשֵׁב וְחִיטִּי I was sitting and comparing verses of the Pentateuch, and Pentateuch with Prophets &c.—Ib. שְׁמוֹרֵי חִיטִּים; Yalk. l. c. חִיטִּים (corr. acc.). Cant. R. l. c. שְׁמוֹרֵי חִיטִּים which are strung together (illustrate one another).

Hif. תְּרוּסָה same. Lev. R. s. 16 I was comparing &c.

תְּרוּסָה ch. same, 1) to sting, perforate. Yeb. 75^b top תְּרוּסָה ה' a thorn wounded him &c. Ab. Zar. 28^b ה' זִיבֹרָא וְתְרוּסָה he who suffers from the sting of a wasp, or of a thorn.—2) to string beads; transf. to compare verses (v. preced.). Cant. R. to I, 10 אִיךָ יָדַע לְמִתְרוּסָה וְכ' some know how to string but not how to bore pearls, i. e. some know how to bring on parallels without having the ability to enter into the depth of a subject.

Af. תְּרוּסָה to cause to sting, to prickle. Gitt. 84^a תְּרוּסָה Ar., v. תְּרוּסָה.

תְּרוּסָה, v. תְּרוּסָה.

תְּרוּסָה m. (preced. wds.) *stinging, spiny*. B. Kam. 80^a (expl. שְׂרָצָה הוּצָא וְא' ה' דְּקָשִׁי וְכ' חוֹלְדָה חֲסָנָאִים Ms. M. (ed. שְׂרָצָה הוּצָא; for oth. var. v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20; marginal vers. שְׂרָצָה הוּצָא וְא' ה' דְּקָשִׁי) a creep-